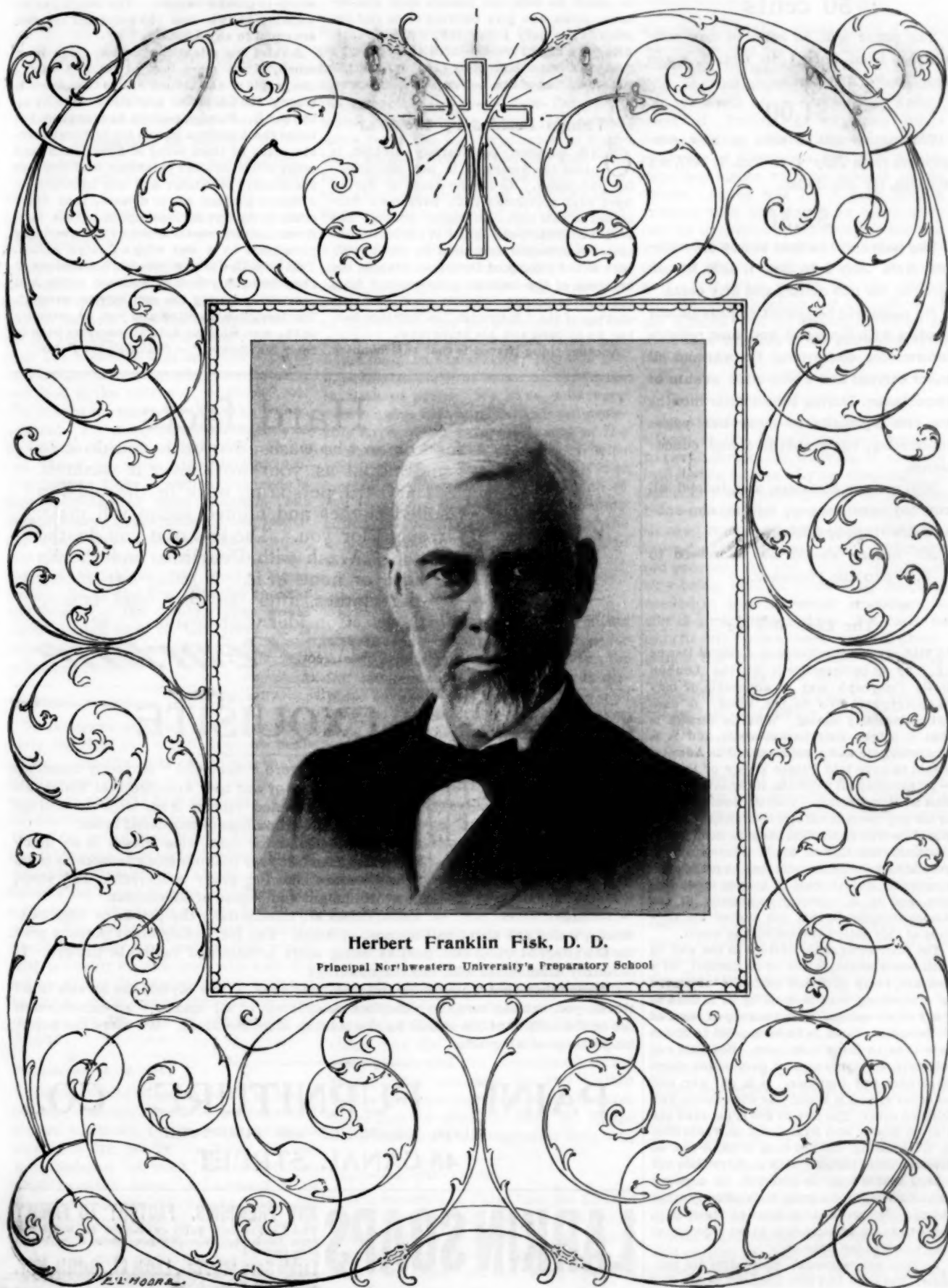


Zion's Herald

Wednesday, July 6, 1898



Herbert Franklin Fisk, D. D.

Principal Northwestern University's Preparatory School

SPECIAL OFFERS

In response to requests from our ministers who represent that they would be aided in their efforts to put ZION'S HERALD into more Methodist homes if special trial offers were now made, the publisher announces the following propositions:—

50 cents

The paper will be sent to new subscribers from July 1 to Oct. 1, three months, for fifty cents.

\$1.00

The paper will be sent to new subscribers from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1899, six months, for one dollar.

\$2.50

The paper will be sent to new subscribers from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1899, fifteen months, for two dollars and fifty cents.

No pains will be spared to provide our readers with the latest and most reliable information concerning the war and all other current and world-wide events of importance. During the summer months we aim especially to make our pages interesting, comprehensive and educational.

Will not our ministers, and, indeed, all our old constituency, inform non-subscribers of the special offers?

All orders should be addressed to A. S. WEED, the Publisher.

The Line of Fire

THE remark attributed to Admiral Dewey by a correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* may be authentic or may be apocryphal. We do not know. It does not particularly matter. What is certain is that it might well be authentic, and it is characteristic and significant. The Admiral is said to have told Prince Henry of Prussia—presumably on a certain interesting occasion at Hong Kong—that he would be glad to see any German officers at Manila, "but it would be well to caution them to keep out of the American line of fire." There are some grounds for doubting whether he made such a remark. But at least it sounds much like him, and it is superbly expressive of the American spirit in this war and of the attitude of this nation toward all the world.

The interest of other nations in the war, in both hemispheres, is not to be denied. In a measure, every civilized nation is interested in everything that is done by or is done to every other nation. The hackneyed boast of P. Terentius Varro is to be applied to States as well as to individual men. But then our interests are supreme and paramount above all others put together. It is our war, and no other's; and it is our war with Spain, and with no other. The line of fire is between the United States and Spain, and nowhere else. It is earnestly desired that it shall not be diverted elsewhere. This country does not intend that it shall be diverted. It does not mean to divert it in order to attack any other object. Neither does it mean to divert it in order to avoid hitting any other object that may be obtruded upon it.

Visitors are welcome. Spectators are welcome. But they had best keep out of the line

of fire. If they want to see how rapidly and straight Americans can shoot they will find at one side the best point of observation. It would be awkward for them to get between the guns and the target. If they have anything to say to us about the war we shall listen to them in at least as gracious a spirit as that in which they speak. If they will speak to Spain and persuade her to act rationally they will be doing her and the world a service. But let them keep out of our line of fire. Our gunners will not stop to listen to talk, nor change their aim because some one gets between them and the mark. The only thing that will stop their firing is a flag of truce. Until it is raised by Spain all men had best keep out of the American line of fire. — *New York Tribune*.

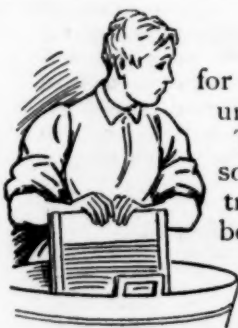
Things Decided by the War

ONE question conclusively decided is that the American is not degenerating physically. No greater deeds of daring were ever performed than have been witnessed in this war. No higher courage has ever been displayed. A few of the more conspicuous instances only need be mentioned, such as the victory of Dewey at Manila, the bringing of the battleship "Oregon" from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and the sinking of the "Merrimac" in Santiago harbor by Hobson and his brave crew.

Another thing proved is that this country

can build just as good ships as are put together in any shipyard, and that commanders just as skillful and seamen just as brave as any navy can boast can be furnished from among the American people. It is no argument to say that we are fighting with a decadent nation, and that no fair comparison can be drawn. In every engagement so far the Americans have fought at a disadvantage. They have been compelled to take the offensive and their ships and guns and gunners have been forced to expose themselves to greater danger. The result has invariably shown that the ships and the men are equal to any existing.

A third fact established is that there is as much, if not more, love of country among the people of the United States than there is among the people of any other country on the earth. Foreign nations have argued because the American people are so conglomerate, many of them being of alien birth and many others of alien parentage, and because the country is so large and the interests of different sections are so diverse, that there could be no true national spirit. This fact, it was claimed, would become embarrassingly prominent in a war with a foreign nation. That situation is now present, but instead of there being any lack of national spirit and patriotism exactly the contrary is evident. The foreign-born citizen is just as patriotic as the man who can date his ancestry back to the "Mayflower." — *Philadelphia Press*.

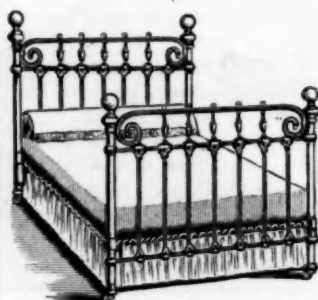


Hard facts

for women who wash. No work you do is so unhealthful as your work over a washtub.

This hard, perspiring work in the midst of soiled clothes and tainted steam will make trouble for you. The less of it you do, the better. Wash with Pearline, and there's little or none of it. Nothing but rinsing the clothes, after soaking and boiling them. Consider your health.

Millions NOW USE Pearline



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That one word "exquisite" correctly describes the appearance of our new Architectural Bedsteads in white enameled tubular iron, with mountings and complete trimmings of burnished brass.

The demand for them this season is so much greater than last year that our stock is twice as large and we are showing every conceivable size, style, width, height and degree of adornment.

Prices are substantially the prices of iron bedsteads, which are about half the cost of brass. Yet for beauty many persons prefer the effect of white and gold as being more artistic and restful to the eye. It certainly harmonizes with any surroundings.

Remember that while brass and iron bedsteads (a few styles) are on sale in all stores, you can see here the complete assortment of all makes—an exhibition of the entire output of the season by the leading manufacturers. We carry the popular patterns of all grades.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.

RUGS, DRAPERIES and FURNITURE

48 CANAL STREET

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Zion's Herald

Volume LXXVI

Boston, Wednesday, July 6, 1898

Number 27

Zion's Herald

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor

A. S. WEED, Publisher

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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36 Bromfield St., Boston

All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

A Remarkable Year

The fiscal year ended last Thursday. It was the banner year for our foreign trade. Nothing like it has ever been known before. The full returns are not all in yet, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that last year we sold to foreign nations goods, merchandise and food to the extent of \$1,200,000,000. We bought in return less than half that amount. For many years the balance of trade was against us, but it is now in our favor by more than \$600,000,000. The largest item in our export trade is that referring to farm products, but manufactured goods made up one-fourth our whole export trade. The record of last year makes us the second commercial nation in the world, Great Britain being the first. But for the war our trade for the coming year would have rivaled that of last year. It is hoped that the interruption may not be of long duration.

The Eighth Army Corps

To the seven army corps, decided upon early in May, the eighth has now been added. All the soldiers going to the Philippines will be in this corps. Its estimated strength is 21,000 men. Three detachments have already been sent. The first sailed May 25 with 115 officers and 2,386 men; the second sailed June 15 with 158 officers and 3,428 men; the third sailed June 27 and 28 with 197 officers and 4,650 men — in all, 470 officers and 10,464 men. The fourth detachment is scheduled to sail very soon, and the fifth, which will probably be the last, will wait the return of the transports which took out the first. It is hoped that the last man may be on his way by the middle of August.

The Increase of the Navy

On the 5th of March a board of naval officers was appointed to examine and report upon all the merchant vessels available for use in the Navy. It has now finished its work and the officers sent to other duty. As a result of its examinations the Navy Department has paid out \$9,000,000 for the purchase of about 250 vessels. The Department also paid one firm \$4,000,000 for its fleet of seven ocean steamers. About the same

time officers were sent to Europe to purchase any men-of-war that might be bought without too great an outlay. In this we were not as successful. With the exception of the "New Orleans," which we bought of Brazil just as she came from the builder's hands in England, we got little or nothing that will be of any use to us in this war. There are about 300 vessels of the Navy now in commission, counting all classes, and several more will be put in commission very soon. Since the declaration of war more than seven hundred officers have been given temporary appointments, and nearly two hundred officers of the retired list have been ordered to duty. Last January we had 11,500 enlisted men in the service; this was the highest number ever borne on the books in time of peace. We have now very nearly twice that number, and will probably have 25,000 before the end of the present month. The promptness with which the Navy was placed on a war footing, and the readiness with which it has responded to the call for immediate action, is a very handsome tribute to the Secretary and to the general efficiency of this branch of the service.

The Canadian Commission

On the 30th of May, last, a convention was signed in Washington providing for a joint commission to meet at Ottawa for the settlement of questions now in dispute between the United States and Canada. Among these are the Alaskan boundary, transportation of goods in bond over Canadian railways, the supply of bait to our fishermen, and several other matters concerning which there has been considerable friction in the past and is likely to be more in the future. The House inserted an item in the Sundry Civil bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expense of the commission, and the Queen appointed five distinguished men as members of the commission. The Senate struck out the item, to the very great disappointment of a large number of people who are interested in the settlement of these questions. Its action was severely criticised, and protests were forwarded from New York and other cities. At the last moment the Senate has yielded, and the commission is assured. The members for the United States have not been named, but Senator Hoar and ex-Minister John W. Foster are prominently mentioned for the place.

The Retreat of the Khalifa

It is reported at Cairo that the Khalifa has abandoned Omdurman and fallen back, probably to El Obeid, the former capital of the Mahdi. Omdurman is on the west bank of the Nile, opposite

Khartoum, and the retreat of the Khalifa leaves the way clear for the British to move the troops now in Egypt up the Nile for the occupation of Khartoum. The army will be re-enforced by a regiment of British cavalry and other troops. Slatin Pasha has been named governor of Khartoum, and the Anglo-Egyptian forces will be subject to his orders. As he was for a long time a prisoner with the Mahdi, he must have had an excellent opportunity to learn a great deal of the character of the people and of the country itself. It looks as if a few years would see the end of the Mahdi's kingdom, for the power of the Khalifa will be speedily broken as soon as a reign of order and security is introduced.

An Electric-Photographic Loom

An Austrian claims that he will set up a loom at the Paris Exhibition destined to revolutionize the weaving of pictures into textile fabrics. By an adaptation of electricity and photography he declares that he is able to lay out and apply designs in twenty minutes that would require months, or even years, under the old process. At the Jubilee Exhibition now being held in Vienna he has succeeded in weaving small landscapes in silk in a very short time. At Paris he says he will have a loom that will photograph the subject, prepare the design plate, and weave a silk handkerchief containing the photograph, woven in colors, inside of twenty minutes.

The New French Ministry

After several attempts that failed, M. Brisson has succeeded in forming a ministry which deserves the most hearty support of all the friends of the French Republic. Three of the members have themselves been premiers, and M. Brisson was at one time very nearly made President — an office to which he still aspires. The cabinet is a Radical one, which is sure to have the support of the Radicals and the Social Radicals, while the Socialists must needs prefer such a ministry to any other that could be formed in the present state of French politics. The ministers, as a whole, have a national reputation for probity and public virtue, and the cabinet will certainly be respected, even if it is not supported. The political prophets declare that it will be a short-lived ministry. The fact that the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger, is a strict protectionist, will arraign all the Socialists and not a few of the Radicals against him; while the fact that any ministry is supported by Radicals and Socialists at the same time will arraign the Moderates and Conservatives against it. M. Brisson has an-

nounced that he will favor the graduated income tax and pensions for working people in their old age; that he will try to reform the liquor laws and curb speculation; and that he will expedite means for the national defence. If the ministry can command support, its progress will be watched with interest.

An Enormous Dividend

The Pullman Palace Car Company, through its board of directors, has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share and a special dividend of \$20 a share. In addition, a stock dividend of \$18,000,000 is recommended. To carry out this latter recommendation it will be necessary to increase the capital stock of the Company to \$54,000,000, and every shareholder will receive one-half a share as a dividend on each share he owns. The reports of the officers of the Company show that the watered stock will be able to maintain a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Strike of the Chicago Stereotypers

The stereotypers working on the afternoon editions of the Chicago daily papers demanded extra pay because of the frequent issue of "war extras." To this demand the publishers yielded. Then the morning stereotypers demanded an increase, and the Stereotypers' Union backed up their demand with another for a seven-hour day with an increase of seventy-five cents on the existing rate. To this the publishers gave a decided "no." They declared that they had granted their last concession to organized labor, and that they would not issue another newspaper of any kind till they were able to hire stereotypers on the former terms. So it happened that last Saturday the great Chicago dailies had no issue, to the great wonder and surprise of the whole city. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday followed without any papers, although the excitement for war news was intense.

The Ladrone Islands

It is reported that on his way to Manila, in command of the "Charleston," Captain Glass took possession of the Ladrone Islands, and left a small force at the capital to preserve order. This group comprises about twenty islands, but only five or six of them are inhabited, and the total population is less than 20,000. At Guguan, Rota and Linian, three of the largest of the group, there is some attempt to maintain the authority of the crown, and at Guguan, the capital, is a small Spanish force. The distance to Manila is about 1,200 miles. If we are to have the Philippines, the Ladrone Islands will be useful. The insurgents at Manila appear to have made it impossible for the United States to return the Philippines to Spain, and we shall most certainly find ourselves with the responsibility for the government of these islands on our shoulders. With Hawaii fairly jumping into our arms, and with a very general agreement that Porto Rico will be demanded as indemnity, it looks very much as if this war were to be a world-opener for the United States. The logic of events, the trend of history and

the hand of Providence all appear to point in the same direction. We have broken our shell, and crawled out of it. We may not be any larger than we were before, but we are too large to go back into the shell again.

The War News of a Week

On the Fourth of July the Secretary of the Navy received the following dispatch:—

"The fleet under my command offers the nation, as a Fourth of July present, the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9 30 A. M., and at 2 P. M., the last, the 'Christobal Colon,' had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago, and has hauled down her colors. The 'Infanta Maria Teresa,' 'Oquendo,' and 'Vizcaya' were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The 'Furor' and 'Pluton' were destroyed within four miles of the port. Our loss, one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the 'Brooklyn.' (Signed) Sampson."

This is glorious news. The complete annihilation of this squadron of efficient fighting ships, with the loss of but one life on our side, is a matter not only for rejoicing, but for devout gratitude to Almighty God. Our Navy has not only won a decisive victory, it has won a new place in the hearts of the American people. Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under his command have done high honor to the country, and amply repaid the trust reposed in them. The race of heroes is not dead. The splendid seamanship and admirable discipline which distinguished the Navy in the past, has distinguished it again in this magnificent victory.

Nor has the Army fallen a whit behind the Navy. General Shafter landed in Cuba less than two weeks ago. Because of the haste with which his corps was despatched, he was insufficiently supplied with many of the essentials for a successful contest. The lack of horses and mules for transporting artillery, ammunition and stores was a great drawback. The country between the place where he landed and Santiago is covered with dense thickets exceedingly difficult to penetrate; the roads are like our roads through wood lots, and the rainy season has set in. It was supposed that he would wait for re-enforcements before moving on Santiago. Many advised this course; but fortunately he was hampered by no instructions and left to manage the affair himself. There was no delay. Almost as soon as the first soldier set his foot on shore he was off to take possession of the country. First came the fierce fight of the Volunteer Cavalry, dismounted. The subsequent advance was contested at every step, but the troops pressed on. There were rumors of Gen. Pando coming with 10,000 men, but that did not impede the advance. Real fighting began again last Friday. Six miles of comparatively level country separated our forces from the doomed city of Santiago. The Spaniards fought with all their might—they fought well and handsomely; but they

were overpowered and driven within the defences of the city. Our loss was very heavy; so heavy, indeed, that the authorities at Washington became exceedingly anxious. When at length the city was invested, our lines were so long that the troops were spread out very thin. But on Saturday morning the attack was renewed with the vigor and enthusiasm which characterized the first onset. The Spaniards fiercely disputed every inch, but our troops pressed on. Gen. Shafter demanded the surrender of the city, and Admiral Cervera, who saw that the city must fall into our hands, made a desperate effort to escape with his ships, only to meet with utter ruin. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commanding officer, refuses to surrender, and as soon as the women, children and foreign non-combatants can be removed to a place of safety, the bombardment of the city will begin.

It was known at Washington on Sunday that the "Charleston" had arrived at Manila with the convoys "City of Sidney," "City of Pekin," and "Australia," on June 30, and that the troops began disembarking at Cavite on July 1. This was good news, for the strain on Admiral Dewey and those under his command must have been very trying. It was exactly two months to a day from the battle to the landing of the first soldier as a part of the army of occupation. Events will move rapidly now. It was also reported that the "Charleston" had stopped at the Ladrone Islands and taken possession of them in the name of the United States, leaving troops to hold the capital, and taking the Spanish governor on to Manila.

Unless the Spanish reports from Captain General Augustin are unfavorably colored by the Spaniards themselves (which is scarcely conceivable), that officer is thoroughly discouraged, and will be more than glad to surrender to the Americans. He appears to have placed considerable reliance on the interference of Germany, and he was warranted in this by the strong force the Germans had sent to Manila, ostensibly to protect German interests. England has three ships there, another on its way, and the English admiral, now at Hong Kong, has orders to send more ships if necessary. There does not appear to be any good ground for supposing that the Germans will really antagonize all Europe by demanding even a foot of land in the Philippines, although there are very persistent rumors that such action is contemplated.

In the meantime the fleet of Admiral Camara has delayed at Port Said, using first one pretext and then another, until the Egyptian Government ordered him to leave. The latest from him is to the effect that one of his troopships and one of his colliers have entered the Canal, and that with his other ships he has gone outside Egyptian limits and is trying to take coal from the other colliers. The torpedo boats will return to Cadiz. As only one man-of-war is allowed in the Canal at a time, as it takes from fifteen to twenty hours to make the passage, and as he has nine ships to go through, ten days must elapse before he will be able to collect his ships at Aden and start for Manila. After Sampson's brilliant victory it is more doubtful than ever whether he will try to reach the Philippines, where swift and certain destruction apparently awaits him.

THE GREATNESS OF SACRIFICE

IT always requires a great soul to make a real sacrifice of self. Many people seem to think that love is a negative quality which enables one to suffer like a lamb at the sacrificial altar. But love is splendidly positive, a martial virtue. Self-sacrifice is not the action of tender, unselfish souls, who lie down with closed eyes and submit their throats to the edge of steel. The soldier who ventures all to carry forward the banner that he loves, is the better type. It requires a great soul to prefer another's interest to his own, to yield with no vain regret and then go bravely forward to work for the success of the new plan. For it is no small test of greatness when a man is called upon to see another grow greater than himself. It is the mark of small souls that the whole world is bounded by the horizon of their own lives. But the real test of self-sacrifice is made not so much by the one act of surrender as by the spirit in which that action is carried out. It is noble to yield at great cost to yourself, putting another's interest first; but it is nobler to carry that one act of surrender over into a persistent, uncomplaining line of conduct. This is what makes the true greatness of sacrifice.

ON WELCOMING STRANGERS

IT has become so much the fashion nowadays to rebuke the churches for their coldness toward strangers, that even the reproach has lost something of its first force because of its triteness, and it is surely high time that a word was said on the other side of the question. Every worker in the church is painfully conscious that there is a lack of cordiality and hospitality even among the most hearty of congregations. But we believe that some fair words are due the earnest efforts of nearly all Christians to welcome strangers to the services of the church; and that there is need enough of rebuke to those who attend church as strangers, sit as near the door as possible, flee headlong at the close of the benediction, and then complain that no welcome has been extended to them from ushers or neighbors in worship.

This is no exaggeration. We have seen case after case of it. Not long since a letter came to a minister from an irate man who believed that he had been slighted in the service to which he had been urged to come. Careful inquiry disclosed the fact that he had come there and really invited and almost provoked the condition which his diseased way of looking at things construed into a slight. The man was utterly unreasonable in his morbidness. Very recently, also, a lady brought to notice the sad case of a man in town whom she had asked to come to church, but who had said that he was a member of another denomination, and that in two years "nobody had ever asked him to go to church." And the lady felt sad at this index of the coldness of the church. In the first place, the man was a member of a church, but confessed that he had not attended public worship for two years. This could but be an index of a

backslidden condition on his part, since the church to which he belonged was known to be sympathetic and spiritual. Then, too, he had been personally invited by his own pastor a little time before to attend the church.

Such facts as these are the justification of the earnest word that we wish to speak for the other side. We do not believe that any person who will give the members of churches a fair chance to extend a welcome will be slighted in many churches today. Strangers have no right to take it for granted that no person wants to speak to them until they have given ushers and fellow-worshippers a fair chance.

We should be glad if this protest might come to many of the young people of our country churches who will go sooner or later to the city. We beg of them not to cultivate for one moment the unhappy faculty of looking for slights and coldness on the part of others in the churches where they will go to worship. The stranger has a duty toward the church as well as the church toward the stranger. If it is the duty of the church members to shake hands with a visitor and express pleasure at seeing him and hopes that he will come again, is it not equally the duty of the stranger to approach a fellow-worshiper and express pleasure at having had the privilege of attending the services? We believe that the duty is mutual, and that the matter of reproach against the church must be considered in the light of the equal ground of reproach against the inhospitable stranger.

A New International Bond

IT was Holmes who said, semi-humorously, that every now and then a man's mind is stretched by a new idea or sensation and never shrinks back to its former dimensions. This is one of those remarks that bear the ear-marks of a truisim.

That the same quality of expansion inheres in the feminine as well as in the masculine form of mental tissue, is frequently evidenced. The breadth of view to which women are attaining follows their reception of new ideas. There is a consequent widening of aims and duties.

When young women were admitted as associate members in the Y. M. C. A., their impressionable minds were broadened by a series of new and helpful impressions. The law of nature is growth. The opened mind could not return to its former dimensions. It could not remain at a standstill. The young women soon began to feel the pressure of their limitations. Barred from full privileges in the Y. M. C. A., they wisely followed the law of progress written in their own beings and formed Christian Associations for themselves. In these Associations of their own, they could freely broaden the life of thought and knowledge and mutual helpfulness. They have so broadened it that its ties reach to every portion of our land. So wide-reaching is its influence that they have belted the world with the current of human sympathy and divine spirituality. The account of the first Y. W. C. A. Conference in London last week, to be found in another column, rings with the true spirit of Christlike endeavor.

We are glad of the Y. W. C. A. for what it has done in the growth of spiritual life and comradeship; in the practical help and sisterly sympathy it embodies toward those less favored or in struggle with adverse circumstances. And our rejoicings are quickened

by the thought that the World's Y. W. C. A. adds another bond to the close entanglements of humane and Christlike interests which are constantly weaving and which are making the much-talked-of Anglo-American Alliance more of a present reality than a dream of the future.

In the course of its development there have come into active existence two world's organizations of the Young Women's Christian Associations—the one an "International Board" and the other an "International Committee," with officers and headquarters at New York and Chicago respectively. The one has for its tenet liberty of constitutional basis regarding any religious requirements of members; the other presents a definite constitution for all Associations, requiring that active members shall be connected with an evangelical church. Both are working for the same object; yet owing to radical difference in conceptions and methods, no amalgamation is feasible. So have we seen two shining threads woven in a beautiful fabric, each strand distinct in itself, but each necessary to the beauty and utility of the whole.

It has been well said that never before was the spirit of Christianity so active in human affairs; never was religion so patient with ignorance, so pitiful to suffering, so lenient toward superstition, so ready to shake off the shackles put upon it by bigotry, and to represent by its living activity the power of the love of Christ. But never before was the need so great for organized effort for higher life and higher ideals to supplant the misery and sin which are still everywhere to be found.

The Y. W. C. A. is for self-culture in the spiritual life. But no life can be pure in its purpose and others not be uplifted thereby. So no association of beings for a pure purpose can exist without shedding a radiance of hope on all around. The light by which the world's need is made visible, and the power by which each, individually and collectively, adapts her work to the need, emanate directly from the Cross. That the principles of Christ shall become the motive power of all human work and life, is the ultimate aim of organization. The Y. W. C. A. as a great international bond is helping to claim the world for Christ.

Herbert Franklin Fisk

WHEN William Deering, the princely benefactor of Northwestern University, made his last great gift to that institution, he stipulated that \$85,000 should be set apart for a new academy building, to be named Fisk Hall in honor of Herbert Franklin Fisk, D. D., who for twenty-five years has been the principal of the University's preparatory school. In this generous provision Mr. Deering has not only testified to his own wise discrimination, but has expressed the feelings of hundreds of Dr. Fisk's students in all parts of the world, who are divided between regard for his abilities as a teacher and administrator and love for him as a friend.

Dr. Fisk was born Sept. 25, 1840, in Stoughton, Mass. His father was the late Rev. Franklin Fisk, so well known and highly revered by New England Methodists. In December, 1854, he entered Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham. Two years later he matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating with the class of '60. During his undergraduate days he twice left the college to teach in the public schools of his native State. Immediately after his graduation he accepted a position as teacher of Latin and mathematics in Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, N. Y. From 1861 to 1863 he was principal of Shelburne Academy, Vt. For the following four years he taught Latin and Greek in Cazenovia Semi-

nary. Then came a year in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. From 1868 to 1873, when he was called to Evanston, he was principal of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. Thus for nearly forty years Dr. Fisk has been a teacher. He has, however, frequently served as a preacher and pastor. In 1862 he filled, for a few months, a vacancy at Middlebury, Vt. He served in the same capacity at Onelda, N. Y., in 1866; Wilbraham in 1867; and First Church, Evanston, in 1876. He was admitted to the Onelda Conference in 1868, and transferred to Rock River Conference in 1878. Dr. Fisk was married July 11, 1866.

A glance at Professor Fisk's portrait on the cover will reveal to the most casual observer a face of marked characteristics. There is something about the mouth and chin that suggests concentration and firmness. One cannot regard the eyes very long without feeling that, though benevolent, they can penetrate all veneer and see the hidden sources of character. It is a face that looks straight at you without cringing, yet without bravado. It is a well proportioned face, suggestive of not only a strong, but a harmoniously developed, character.

Those who know Dr. Fisk will agree that his face does not belie him. Of all the students who have been under him there is probably not one who has not been impressed with his resoluteness. This is so striking a characteristic that in one less tempered by modesty and kindness it would appear as doggedness. With a charity that is at once discriminating and as broad as the need of the poorest, his firmness unites to form a character that commands the respect even of those who unwisely contend with him.

This suggestion of balance will appeal to all who have come into anything like close contact with him. He well illustrates that much-abused phrase, "an all-around man." He is a teacher of teachers, having held, in addition to his duties as principal, the chair of pedagogics in the University since 1888, yet he is as far removed as possible from that scholasticism in which the average college professor buries himself. In the best sense he is a man of the world, who knows men in all the walks of life and keeps in living touch with them. He is also deeply religious. His heart-to-heart talks with his students not only move but mold them. He is religious, but there is not about him even the suspicion of cant, of narrowness, or of extravagance. Though committed to all that makes for progress, he is uncompromising in his devotion to Methodist polity and life. He has both that breadth and stability which make possible the acceptance of the results of a true scholarship, and at the same time to oppose successfully the demands of a shoddy culture and of a persistent and often insolent worldliness. Somehow, he has been able by sheer force of character to persuade, against adverse influences, his more than six hundred students that the Methodist attitude to balls, theatres and the like is quite well adapted to conserve both scholarship and morals.

With such characteristics, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that he is a great teacher. He came to his work with something more than a college diploma, the record of a run through Europe, and an introduction to a few German savants. He had not only the training, but the manhood which impresses and inspires. In the class-room he demands accuracy, honesty, enthusiasm, proper expression, not for the sake of knowing things, but for the sake of that education which to him is synonymous with character. One cannot be in his presence long without realizing what it was that made Thomas Arnold great. Those who knew Joseph Cummings intimately will not doubt that the mantle of the great educator of Methodism has fallen upon Herbert Franklin Fisk.

PERSONALS

— Rev. W. D. Bridge has gone to Chautauque, N. Y., for the season.

— Rev. J. L. Brace and family have returned to their mission field in Brazil.

— Rev. William McDonald, D. D., attended a camp meeting in Vermont last week, and preached four times.

— Hon. and Mrs. C. C. Corbin have gone to the Poland Springs House, Maine, for the summer. Mr. Corbin is gradually improving in health.

— Rev. J. H. Mansfield, D. D., received a letter last week from Bishop Newman, in which he wrote very encouragingly of the improvement in his health.

— Rev. Wesley C. Haskell, of the First Congregational Church, Peoria, Ill., has been appointed chaplain of the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

— Prof. Samuel Dickie has resigned from the board of trustees of Aibion College to become treasurer of the endowment fund, which consists of some \$200,000.

— Rev. Dr. J. G. Evans, president of Hedding College, at Abingdon, Ill., has resigned, and Rev. H. D. Clark, D. D., of Galesburg, Ill., has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

— Adam Hudson, the Negro janitor of the Stevens Building, New York, died last week at an advanced age, leaving property which he had accumulated by rigid economy valued at \$30,000.

— Rev. S. S. Cummings, of the Little Wanderers' Home, this city, will spend his vacation — the month of July — at Cottage City. His autobiographical volume, which has been noticed in these columns, is having a good sale.

— Rev. Ezra Tinker has been transferred from Wilmington Conference to Central New York Conference, going from Asbury Church, Wilmington, Del., to Towanda, Pa. The move was necessitated by the serious illness of his younger son.

— The *Western Christian Advocate* of last week notes: "Mrs. Sites, widow of our late missionary in China, Dr. Nathan Sites, is now in Delaware, supervising the repainting and improvement of the old home on University Ave."

— Rev. Dr. Judson S. Hill, president of Morristown Normal College, Morristown, Tenn., writes: "Eight of our students are now in the army. As the Government has not yet permitted colored men to join the volunteers, they joined the regulars. They were among our best students."

— Rev. G. F. Eaton, D. D., presiding elder of North District, New England Conference, writes from his summer home in Sunapee, N. H., where he is spending his vacation, in most encouraging terms in regard to his health: "I have not been in better health for three years," he asserts. His many interested friends will rejoice in this assurance.

— Rev. Dr. G. W. Gray, in charge of the Forward Movement in Chicago, has arranged to give boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen an outing for two weeks. An island has been secured in the Kankakee River near Menominee, Ill., where a permanent camp is to be established; forty boys at a time will be sent, and each party will have a two weeks' outing.

— Bishop Hartzell called at this office last week on his way to Cottage City. He will meet Mrs. Hartzell and the children there, and for two weeks they will have a sort of family reunion together — the first enjoyed since the Bishop went to Africa. The family includes, beside the parents: Joseph C., Ph. D., who has finished his second year at Johns Hopkins, and wife; Rev. Morton C., a graduate of Drew, and assistant pastor of

Madison Avenue Church, New York; and Robert C., ready for college.

— The *Transcript* of this city observes: "The little village of Danielson in eastern Connecticut, just below Putnam, is rejoicing in the fact that it has secured no less a personage than Booker T. Washington for its Fourth of July orator. Time was, and not so very long ago, either, when the teaching of a Negro child to read raised a mob in Connecticut."

— Rev. B. M. Mitchell, an honored superannuate of the East Maine Conference, died at the home of his daughter with whom he resided, in Calais, Me., June 24. His funeral occurred June 26, and was attended by Rev. S. A. Bender. Mr. Mitchell entered the Maine Conference in 1842, and continued in the active work until 1884, when he became a supernumerary. An obituary will appear at an early date.

— The *Central Christian Advocate* notes that "Rev. Dr. C. P. Masden, pastor of Grand Ave. Church, Milwaukee, Wis., has been carrying on a successful financial campaign since he was appointed to that charge, nearly three months ago. On a debt of \$3,500 the people have raised \$6,000; they propose to keep at the good work until it is fully done. Other interests in the church are moving vigorously along."

— Twenty-two boys from Methodist families have left Sparta, Wis., for the front. Eleven of them are members of our church, and some are most active Christian workers. Henry Waste, himself the son of a veteran of the civil war, was president of the Epworth League chapter and district secretary. John Shattuck was first vice-president of the League. Frank Hubbard left Lawrence University to go to the front.

— John S. Damrell, building commissioner of Boston, was seventy years old, June 29, and celebrated the event by entertaining the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club, to the number of sixty or seventy, at his pleasant Dover farm. He is notably vigorous and alert, and no one would imagine that he had reached the milestone of threescore years and ten. He has long been officially and prominently connected with the First Methodist Church, Temple St., this city.

— The *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* mentions, with profound regret, the death of Judge John J. Wickham, of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, at his home in Beaver, Pa. "He was a trustee and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Beaver, of which his family are members, and an attendant upon its services; he was also a trustee and loyal friend of Beaver College. In every good work the church and community at Beaver will miss him."

— The *Daily Republican* of Dover, N. H., in the issue of June 27, contains a lengthy and interesting report of the dedication of the "Wentworth Home for the Aged" in that city. Of Harrison Haley, of St. John's Church, Dover, the prime mover in all benevolent enterprises in the city, it is said: "Mr. Harrison Haley, probably the most earnest and indefatigable worker of the entire board of managers, is deserving of special mention for his untiring labors and instrumentality in what has been accomplished in this direction."

— Henry Macfarland, the well-known Washington correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, writing of the reports that President McKinley is breaking under the great strain, says that he is in very good physical condition. It is four months since he has taken any respite from White House duties. He will not even go out to the Soldiers' Home Park, where Lincoln and other Presidents occupied one of the officers' houses during the hot months, but will remain in the White House and be near the "war room," with its telegraphic connections all over the globe.

— Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., and family, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at their summer home in Canaan, N. H.

— Rev. C. L. Goodell, of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, will spend his vacation at his summer home in Dudley.

— Bishop Foster and family expect to go to Cottage City about the 20th of this month, to remain during the rest of the season.

— At the parsonage in North Easton, July 1, Rev. H. D. Robinson married his son, Dr. Henry S. Robinson, of Attleboro, to Miss Ella H. Davis, of Somerset.

— Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is about to visit the Methodist missions in the Far East, and will be absent nearly a year.

— The Prohibition State Convention, recently held at Waterville, Me., nominated Rev. A. S. Ladd, D. D., of Augusta, for Governor. He was the candidate one year ago.

— Rev. W. J. Heath, of Asbury Church, Springfield, has recently delivered two lectures before the Training School for Christian Workers in that city, upon Methodism, its doctrine, polity and growth, that were highly appreciated.

— In Roxbury, June 28, Miss Lillian B. Libby, daughter of the late Rev. C. E. Libby, president of Rust University, was united in marriage with Mr. Albert B. Holmes, Rev. George Skene, D. D., the bride's pastor, performing the ceremony.

— Rev. Ward Beecher Pickard and wife, of Epworth Memorial Church, Cleveland, O., are coming to Portland, Me., the last of July, to visit their son, who is stationed there as a member of Co. K, First Connecticut Volunteers. The son is an undergraduate of Wesleyan University.

— We are pained to announce the death, in Hyde Park, June 27, of Mabel Louise, daughter of Rev. Geo. L. Collyer, and only child of the late Ellen Monson Collyer, aged 19 years. Thus has passed into the more abundant life one who combined the delicate qualities of strength, noble ideals and great affection in a most happy degree. She was greatly beloved in all the charges in which her father had served.

— Rev. Joseph Hawks, of Cambridge, for several years a supernumary of the Maine Conference, died at his home, July 1, aged 84 years, leaving a wife and several children. He has been in feeble health for some years, but when in the active work he was known as an able preacher and was acceptable in the best appointments of the Conference. He was a man of deep and abiding piety. His funeral was attended at Harvard St. Church on Sunday by his pastor, Rev. E. M. Taylor, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Wm. McDonald and others. A suitable memoir will appear later.

— The *Belfast News-Letter*, of Belfast, Ireland, of June 21, contains a very appreciative report and characterization of Dr. J. W. Hamilton in his appearance before, and address to, the Irish Wesleyan Conference, holding its session in that city. The report says that he "was accorded a very warm reception, the audience rising to their feet, and applauding for some time." And when Dr. Hamilton, referring to President McKinley, uttered the following sentiment, the Conference broke out into loud and prolonged applause: President McKinley had lifted his arm, for the first time in the history of the world, to use a great navy to protect the defenceless and the weak. Yesterday they lived on yonder side of the ocean; today they lived all over the world. He took it that England, not so much for mere defence as that there had come to her side another great ally that meant for the future to render service to the Lord Jesus Christ, had flung the Union Jack across the

Stars and Stripes, and made them one forever.

— Rev. S. J. Mead, after thirteen years of heroic and self-sacrificing service in the mission work in Africa planted by Bishop Taylor, is obliged to return to his native land for recuperation. Friends contribute to make it possible for him to enjoy this great privilege. He will reside in Montpelier, Vt., while at home.

— Rev. A. Hamilton, of Mechanic Falls, Me., writes under date of July 4: "Just as the church bells were tolling for divine service yesterday morning, Rev. Willard B. Bartlett, a veteran of the Maine Conference, joined the church triumphant. He passed away in great peace. The funeral services will be held at his residence, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in this place."

— Bishop Ninde has appointed Rev. Miles Williams presiding elder of the Nashville District, Tennessee Conference. Rev. H. W. White, who has been on the district for three years, has been unable to do any work for several months, and will not be before the session of the Conference October next.

— The University of Southern California, at its Commencement, June 9, conferred the degree of B. D. upon Rev. Clarence True Wilson, A. M., pastor of North Pasadena Church. Mr. Wilson has been pastor of this church two years, and is president of the Conference Epworth League.

— Few are the men in Methodism who are privileged to look back upon so long and useful a career as an educator as Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D. D. The pupils who sat at his feet during the long years that he taught are scattered over the wide world, and many of them fill most important public positions. A considerable proportion of our ministry were taught by him. Five of our Bishops were his students — Andrews, Ninde, Warren, Foss and Mallalien. The following heads of our educational institutions are included in the list: Presidents Warren of Boston University, Raymond of Wesleyan University, Reed of Dickinson, Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan, Melden of Clark University, Thirkield of Gammon Theological Seminary, McDowell of Denver University, Foster of Rust University, and Dean Huntington of the College of Liberal Arts and Dean Buell of the School of Theology of Boston University. The many friends of Dr. Lindsay will rejoice to learn that he is in excellent health, and that the threescore and six years bring with them no apparent diminution of either intellectual or physical vigor. He is refreshingly cheery and optimistic.

BRIEFLETS

San Francisco is to be added to the places that have asked for the next General Conference.

Mrs. J. W. Cushing, treasurer of the New England Deaconess Home and Training School, has just received a gift of \$50 from Mrs. A. B. Clum, of Dorchester, toward purchasing land for a new Hospital, and she says: "If every one understood our need, we should have many more such generous subscriptions."

Of "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," Henry Ward Beecher said: "I would rather have written this hymn, than to have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on the earth. . . . That hymn will go on singing until the last trump brings forth the angel band; and then, I think, it will mount up on some lip to the very presence of God."

It is believed that at last the Indian Territory jails, which have been set forth as so great a disgrace to the nation, are to be improved. An appropriation of \$75,000 for that

purpose has passed the House and will meet the approval of the Senate. When Mr. Barrows first went to Washington he arranged with Secretary Long for the detail of Chaplain D. H. Tribou to make a thorough investigation of existing conditions. When this was done, by earnest work in committee it has been possible to secure the attention of Congress.

The wise minister will recognize the necessity, in these torrid days, of shortening all the services of the sanctuary. It will be impossible to hold the interest of weary listeners, oppressed with the heat, for more than a hour. It is well to combine the League meeting on Sunday evening with the regular church service, and to suspend extra meetings during July and August. We are confident that many people dissipate their spiritual strength and power by attending too many services on Sunday during these months.

The Ninth Annual Report of the New England Deaconess Home and Training School is laid upon our table. This interesting and instructive pamphlet will be sent free to any person applying for the same at 691 Massachusetts Ave., this city.

The *Western Christian Advocate* of last week is fittingly characterized by Editor Moore as a "Centennial Number — Ohio Methodism." It is a notable number as to matter, and especially in its illustrations. Dr. Moore has again proved himself equal to a great occasion.

We have examined, with grateful interest, the catalogue of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., because assured by its president, Dr. C. M. Melden, that the composition and publication are the work of the students of the institution. The pamphlet reflects much credit upon this department of the industrial training of the school.

Authoritative and critical experiments have been made with regiments of the British army to ascertain the effect of malt and distilled liquors upon the men. In all cases it was established beyond question that the daily use of any kind of liquor greatly diminished the alertness, vigor, and especially the "staying power," of the soldier. The result of these experiments led the British war department to decide, not on the ground of principle, but solely for the sake of maintaining the powers of endurance of the troops now engaged in the Sudan campaign, not to permit a single drop of stimulant in camp save for hospital use.

It was understood by those who were inside the management, that when President Merrill E. Gates was voted a year's absence, he would never return to the active headship of the college. This expectation is fulfilled by the publication of his resignation. There has been more or less friction during his entire administration, and some of the time the situation has been exceedingly critical. Next to the editorship of a religious paper the most difficult position to fill successfully is the presidency of our important educational institutions.

We could wish that this tribute to Dr. Parsons might inspire other men of wealth to begin at once to become the distributors of their beneficence, especially among some of our own educational institutions, which are so greatly straitened by the unusual growth which has come to them. The *Advocate* says: "Probably the happiest man of this Commencement season is Dr. Parsons, who has seen five of his pet colleges — Pomona, Pacific, Whitman, Beloit and Mt. Holyoke — complete the conditions of his

gifts and receive their checks from him. The entire endowment raised for these five colleges by means of these conditional gifts has been \$1,000,000. Dr. Pearsons, by the way, says that he wants no degree but C. B., which is, being interpreted, College Builder."

Rev. F. H. Morgan, pastor of our English Church at Singapore, who went from the Maine Conference, writes: "I want to endorse your position regarding the Epworth League. I have felt it for a long time. Much heart-searching is needed."

We are happy to present to our readers, on page 852, the baccalaureate sermon delivered by Rev. S. P. Cadman, D. D., of New York, at Wesleyan University. It will be recalled that Dr. Cadman was one of the preachers selected for our series known as "Modern Methodist Sermons." This sermon is gladly accepted as this distinguished minister's contribution to that series.

The *British Weekly*, in reporting an interview of one of its staff with E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation* and the *Evening Post*, who is now in London, characterizes him as "the most eminent of living American editors." Mr. Godkin is made to account for his success by this statement: "I have devoted myself largely to the work of comment and criticism. In this way I have gradually been able to influence a select circle of readers."

That was a noble and noteworthy act, deserving special mention and commendation, of Mr. John Gilchrist, head of the reputable firm of Gilchrist & Co., this city, in inviting all the employees of the establishment to an "at home" at his fine residence on Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist and Miss Gilchrist received the several hundred guests. A fine musical entertainment was furnished by Hayden's orchestra, and refreshments were bountifully served to all. Mr. Gilchrist has inaugurated a practice which we hope many others in like situation will follow.

Rev. Dr. Burt, in connection with his duties as superintendent of the Italian Methodist mission work in Italy, has had time to publish recently from the Italian Methodist Mission Press in Rome a new, cloth-bound Italian Methodist Hymn-book. The book consists of 632 hymns, and is the largest and most complete work of its character ever compiled for Italian evangelical use in the Italian language. The indexes are specially complete and useful. The price of the book is 40 cents, American money, postage prepaid. The hymn-book may be procured from Dr. Burt, No. 38 Via Firenze, Rome, Italy, or from either of our book agents in New York or Cincinnati.

The most notable degrees conferred at Harvard last week were those given to the eighteen members of the graduating class who are off fighting for their country. President Eliot, in his address before the alumni, referred to them in these stirring sentences: "Our youth have gone to war for the simplest kinds of reasons. Some said: 'The government wants 200,000 men. I am a man, and I am free to go; I will go.' That is a common frame of mind. Others went from mixed motives—a general sense of duty; a love of adventure; a hope to see new things, to feel new sensations; the hope of testing one's self under stress, in danger imminent. And others offered their lives and their labor to the country without much thought except for love—just as a lover throws a rose at the feet of his mistress. I doubt if there is anybody alive who can give much instruction to Harvard University concerning true patriotism."

Rev. Sheridan Watson Bell, of Xenia, Ohio, was married, on the evening of June 28, to Miss Clara Gunnison, of Newport, N. H. Prof. Charles Rishell, of Boston University School of Theology, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. James Alexander, pastor of the bride. Miss Sadie Gunnison, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and Miss Grace Hubbard, of Boxford, as bridesmaid. Rev. Daniel G. Tatshaw officiated as best man, and Rev. Harry C. Wright as groomsmen. Both are college mates of Mr. Bell. Miss Gunnison is a graduate of the Newport high school, class of '91, and a Seminary student. She taught for a time in the Newport schools, and was a most energetic and devoted church worker. Mr. Bell is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and of Boston University School of Theology. For the past three years he has been pastor of the Tyler St. Church, Boston. He was recently called to supply the pulpit of the First M. E. Church, Clyde, O., where he will be until fall. Mr. Bell's work in Boston was especially worthy. His marked ability as a speaker and as pastor will assure him a very useful and influential career.

OUR CANADIAN LETTER

ALIQUIS.

THE chief ecclesiastical conferences, synods and assemblies of Canada—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational and Anglican—are held in the leafy month of June. These represent very important religious interests and a great amount of religious activity. There seems to be a considerable degree of prosperity in all the churches; but, in view of the manifold agencies employed, not as much as with a greater consecration and concentration of effort might be reasonably expected.

The financial and other interests of Methodism in Canada share the general prosperity of the country. Our missionary and other benevolences exhibit a marked increase. Our educational enterprises, however, report inadequate resources, as we suppose educational enterprises always will. The million-dollar twentieth-century fund proposed by Rev. Dr. Potts, our secretary of education, has met in the Conferences with cordial and even enthusiastic commendation, and has been referred for legislation to the approaching General Conference. It is believed that the raising of such a thank-offering will be an inspiration to the church and an incalculable blessing to the individual givers.

Nothing was more marked in our Conferences than their strong sympathy with the chivalrous crusade of our American kinsmen on behalf of the oppressed Cubans, and the congratulations on the growing feeling of good-will between the British Empire and the United States. The following resolution of the Toronto Conference is a type of those passed by most—we think all—of the religious assemblies and synods of the various churches:—

"We rejoice that to these two great powers are entrusted an important mission as leaders in all reform, freedom and progress, and we devoutly pray that all thought and movement towards the great ends of closer union, sympathy and co-operation may be divinely furthered until the last shackle shall be stricken from the oppressed, and political and religious liberty and equality shall be the people's heritage on every continent and in every island of the sea."

There are other striking signs of this growing good-will. The Stars and Stripes and Union Jack are carried together in public processions in our streets, and on the tallest building in Toronto the royal standard of England is quartered on the American flag. One of the most pleasing features of these great religious gatherings was the exchange of interdenominational courtesies. The

kindest fraternal sentiments were expressed, and the great influence of the Wesleyan revival in quickening the religious life of all the churches was distinctly recognized.

The Dominion Parliament has passed the required legislation for the taking of a plebiscite of the whole country on the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Most, if not all, of the religious assembly strongly endorsed the prohibition movement. A slight breeze was caused in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Montreal, by the pronounced opposition of Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, to the proposed legislation; but an overwhelming majority supported a strong prohibition resolution.

In the synod of the Anglican Church Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, occasioned some surprise by announcing his purpose to resign his office on account of inadequate material and moral support. There are both high and low church sections in the synod, and it was only after many ballots that the Bishop was elected to his office a few years ago. Each of these sections has its own college and news organ, and the subacute conflict between them greatly retards the progress of the church. One of the Bishop's plans was the erection of a great cathedral in Toronto, but after much effort the chancel only was built, and his scheme seems impossible of fulfillment. The synod by general consent promised more cordial support to the Bishop, who thereupon withdrew his resignation.

Lord Aberdeen, our popular Governor General, having filled his term of office, has taken formal leave of the Parliament of Canada. The accomplished Countess of Aberdeen is, I believe, more popular among us than even the viceroy. Lady Aberdeen exhibited her profound interest in the Irish peasantry by the promotion of the Irish village at the Columbian Fair, Chicago. Her pet scheme in Canada was the establishment of the Victorian order of nurses for the care of the sick, especially in remote and destitute places. This plan received considerable opposition at first from the medical profession, but as it came to be better understood it was heartily endorsed and received strong support. The visit of the Earl and Countess to Boston in the interest of this humanitarian scheme, and the very cordial reception they met, will be remembered by your readers.

Among Lord Aberdeen's last words to the Canadian Parliament were these: "I rejoice that during my term of office it has been my good fortune to witness the improved relations that have grown up between Canada and the neighboring republic, and I look forward with much satisfaction to the great benefits that will flow from a settlement of the many questions that have caused irritation in the past."

The payment by the United States to the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, of \$473,121 in settlement of Canada's claims under the Bering Sea award, has removed almost the last cause of difference between the two countries. As Mr. W. T. Stead remarks: "The relations between the Dominion and the Republic have been somewhat of a hedgehoggy order. There were a number of prickly points, promoting irritation, which might develop into an angry sore." Under the genial influence of the Anglo-American rapprochement these are disappearing. "Cordiality between nations," continues Mr. Stead, "is like oil in machinery—it keeps the bearings from heating and makes it possible for the engine to work." The celebration of the first and fourth of July—our respective national birthdays—will be the most genial and brotherly in the history of either country.

OUR NATIONAL SONGS

I

America

REV. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS.

THE present war brings our patriotic songs to the front. And this has recalled to us the fact that we do not know even the most famous of our national songs. There are probably few public audiences which if suddenly called upon could sing, without words or music, even a single verse of "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," or the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Mary L. D. Ferris, in an article published in the *New England Magazine* a few years ago, gives this incident of our probably most familiar national hymn, "America:" "A year or two ago, on the return passage from Liverpool, Captain Watkins, now on the 'City of Paris,' but at that time on the 'City of Berlin,' was presiding at an entertainment given by the passengers for the seamen's fund, when 'God Save the Queen' was lustily sung, after which, out of courtesy to the Americans on board, the captain suggested the singing of 'America.' After a burst of applause,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,"

rose in full chorus; but at the close of the fourth line the words grew fainter, and when the end of the first verse was reached, only three voices were heard, one of them being that of the gallant captain, who was bravely striving, in his hearty English way, to sing a song that Americans evidently could not." What is true of "America" in this respect, would probably be doubly true of our other national songs and hymns.

While we have no national anthem, selected by vote of Congress and the signature of the President, "America" lives in the hearts of the people, having been relegated by common assent to the place of our national hymn.

"My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

"My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

"Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

"Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!"

"America" was written by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., when a student at Andover in 1832, he having previously

graduated from Harvard in the class with Oliver Wendell Holmes, William H. Channing, James Freeman Clarke, and other men who achieved distinction. Holmes, in one of his class poems, paid him this tribute:—

"And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith —
Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith;
But he shouted a song for the brave and the free —
Just read on his medal, 'My country, of thee!'"

The occasion of writing "America" was the presentation to Mr. Smith of a German music pamphlet by Lowell Mason, who remarked, "You can read German books, and I cannot." Dr. Smith has told us that, looking over some music late one dismal afternoon, he was impressed with a composition in this German pamphlet — which he afterward found to be "God Save the King" — and wrote for it the words, "My country, 'tis of thee." He says in a letter: "I did not design it for a national hymn, nor did I think it would gain such notoriety. I dropped the manuscript (which is still in my possession) into my portfolio, and thought no more of it for months. I had, however, once seen it after writing it, and had given a copy of it to Mr. Lowell Mason, with the music from the German pamphlet; and, much to my surprise, on the succeeding 4th of July he brought it out on occasion of a Sunday-school celebration in Park St. Church, Boston."

I heard Dr. Smith read "America," a few years before his death, in the People's Temple, Boston. He looked a typical American; one well said, "Mr. Smith looks like America." As he read those patriotic lines in a soft but clear voice, he gave them an emphasis, a pause and movement, that I could only compare with the measured characteristic swing with which Sousa's Band plays the hymn. It was matchless elocution.

A good story is told showing how some Western school-teachers got ahead of the school board which, under the influence of one of its agnostic members, had prohibited the reading of the Bible, reciting the Lord's Prayer, or singing sacred songs. The teachers opened their schools each morning with "America," and of course the board could not object to that. But there was good religion as well as good patriotism for the scholars as they sang with a will,—

"Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty," etc.

The origin of the music is shrouded somewhat in the mystery of the past. "God Save the King" has been used as a national anthem in Great Britain since the time of George II. Its first use in England has been put as far back as 1688. It was adopted as the national air of Denmark in 1766. French authorities claim the air was first sung before the court of Louis XIV., and then adapted on English soil by Henry Cary, in the reign of William and Mary. It is not only the national hymn of Great Britain and America, but it has been adopted for the national hymn of Denmark, Prussia, Hanover, Weimar, Brunswick, and Saxony, and it is also still sung by

the vine dressers in the south of France, so that its distinctive nationality is in its words rather than in the music. Frequently we hear Englishmen and Americans singing together their national hymn, each to his own words. This is another bond for the Anglo-American Alliance. And when we consider the marvelous popularity of this tune among other peoples, we may well prophesy that it will still be the national anthem—

"When the war drum throbs no longer, and
the battle-flag is furled,
In the parliament of man, the Federation
of the world."

Yalesville, Conn.

THE JORDAN

MARY ELIZABETH CLOUD.

Forth from the white breasts of Hermon,
from the ages olden, he cometh,
Sweeping the Lebanon cedars, the oaks, and
the lilacs of Huleh;
Forth by the meadows of corn,
The jungles and tangles of thorn,
With rhythmical, clearest evangel;
Chanting and rounding,
In ecstasies bounding —
The beautiful, youth breathing Jordan!
Oh, the song of the lark at morn, the mur-
murs of bees from the honeycombs,
Where he comes by the silvery olives, the
lowing flocks of rich Bashan!

Or hasting from Merom, he thrills as a heart
in Gennesaret's bosom,
Or turning thence, leaveth the cliffs, the
Chinneroth vales, and the camels
Bringing rare nard of the Orient, spices and
fleeces of purple.
Not the boats of the fishers he heeds, not the
palms, nor the red oleanders
That all the long hours have heard the song
of the sweet, lonely bulbul
Waking the soft night or hushing with quiv-
ering wing to her slumbers;
Forgetting the young moon still beam-
ing,
In the depths of the rare night,
In the fall of the starlight,
The lone bulbul tenderly dreaming.

Now circling the clustering islets, the lions
that roar from the tall reeds,
He calleth aloud unto Tabor, to Carmel, and
odorous Sharon,
Or windeth now, where Gilead's brown
gazelles,
Leaving the higher dells,
Come forth to drink beside the tamar-
isk trees
And red anemones;
By purple thistles or the golden blooms
Lighting the willow glooms.
O groves of acacia, ringing with carols of
maids from the hamlets!
O vale of fair Esdraelon, where the Jordan
hasteth in beauty!

As the strong yet pleading for strength, as
the Patriarch-Pilgrim he wrestleth;
In great, voiceful floods and white mists,
veiling himself as the Cherubim,
He maketh a path for the Ark of the Lord
with the hosts passing over.

Or balleth the Prophet caught upward with
flames and the horsemen celestial.

Or stilleth now as the Dove on the locks of
the Holy One lighting;
The Holy One borne on his breast, he looketh
to Zion the Lovely.

Front Royal, Va.

— When Dewey was first lieutenant of one of the gunboats which Farragut used as a dispatch boat, the Admiral used often to come aboard and steam up near the levee to reconnoitre. The Southerners had a way of rushing a field piece to the top of the high bank, firing point-blank at the gunboat, and then backing down again. Upon one such occasion Farragut saw Dewey dodge a shot. "Why don't you stand firm, lieutenant?" said he. "Don't you know you can't jump quick enough?" A day or so afterward the

Admiral dodged a shot. The lieutenant smiled and held his tongue, but the Admiral had a guilty conscience. He cleared his throat once or twice, shifted his attitude, and finally declared: "Why, sir, you can't help it, sir. It's human nature, and there's an end to it!" — *Chicago News*.

THE Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCE IN LONDON

ELIZABETH WILSON.

HOW good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity has long been appreciated. But for sisters to come together for a few days, discuss matters of universal importance, transact business of permanent effect, and for each nation to yield non-essentials while holding what was essential—to do this in unity is certainly even more good and more pleasant. And such has been the aspect of every session of the World's Young Women's Christian Association Conference just closing.

Forty-three years ago a godly woman who "gave herself to prayer" founded a Prayer Union for women. This soon attached itself to a new work for young women in the form of a boarding-home which had been established through the influence of the late Lady Kinnaird; and such was the origin of that marvelous combination of spiritual life and practical mediums known as the Young Women's Christian Association. Branches in every part of England, local Associations in America and other countries, testified to the wisdom of the methods. The Association became truly universal, but not till 1892 was any actual step taken toward joining all into a World's Association. Then a conference was called, a constitution was proposed, later an executive committee was elected, a traveling secretary was chosen, and the World's Association began its career.

This conference, held June 14-18, 1898, is the first formal convention to which delegates have been sent from all parts of the field, which is certainly here the world. Asia, Africa, Australia, North America and Europe sent delegates; South America forwarded its report by mail, not by messenger. Here was Madame Schalck at the head of the Italian delegation, a brilliant little woman, president of the National Council of Italy. Born in France, educated in England, married to a German gentleman, and a resident of Italy, she is certainly fitted to take part in an organization uniting women of all countries. Here was the Norwegian president, the Countess Wedel-Jarlsberg, who last year erected a modern building for the Christians Association. Miss Renwall, reporting for Finland, said: "We are supposed to be a half-barbarous nation, lately only heathens; but Christianity came to us in the twelfth century. We are the best-educated nation in the world. Every one can read and write at fifteen years of age." Much interest was felt in Julia Castro, of Spain, a young woman who found in her Christian teaching among the girls of Madrid that she must have further special training, and so came to Miss Duff, of the

London Institute, for a year of Bible instruction. Buda-Pesth sent Professor Szabo, who with the assistance of his wife carries on in the midst of keen opposition what is called a model Young Women's Christian Association. From Germany, also, came a man—Pastor Hasse, of Berlin, their national secretary, and in his delegation was Elizabeth Graefin v. d. Recke Volmerstein, wearing on her breast the medals given her for distinguished services in the care of the sick during the Prussian war. Mrs. Bishop Thoburn was one of the nineteen delegates from India. The United States sent fourteen delegates, at the head Miss R. F. Morse, of New York city, who is said to have done more than any one else, except the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, to bring into existence the World's Association. Besides these countries, Egypt, South Africa, Canada, China, Turkey, six divisions of Australasia, Denmark, Switzerland and France had representatives. The Conference sessions began often with prayer by a delegate who spoke to God in her native tongue. It made us realize that prayer was for the Divine ear, not the human hearing; because when the same delegate presented a report or a resolution, she spoke then, even if with difficulty, in the English language.

Rev. G. H. C. McGregor, pastor of Trinity Church, Kensington, Park Road, a man well known in America, was the Bible teacher. Three days he taught the fundamental doctrines of the Holy Spirit, His personality and deity, His names and titles, the dispensation, ministry and life of the Spirit. Mr. McGregor placed great emphasis on the correct understanding of the Christian doctrine of God, saying that whenever men had realized the Trinity, spiritual results had increased. He also said: "God loves us too much not to put His Spirit upon us when we have most need of Him. As a general watching the battle sees where reinforcements are necessary, so God recognizes our need and answers it." He mentioned that when in America he had noticed how many Christian people were praying with deep earnestness for the Spirit of God for service, and it might be remembered that fullness of life was necessary to fullness of service.

Rev. E. A. Stuart, of Bayswater, made a powerful address at the Exeter Hall anniversary, Wednesday, and to define two distinct duties of young women he spoke of a visit to the Kingston lighthouse near Liverpool. On climbing up the ladder to the lantern, although the lamps were burning in ordinary fashion, the room was so dark that objects could barely be distinguished. The reflectors turned the rays of light upon the sea—for nine miles the beams were visible—but there was darkness at the centre. So he begged young women not to be so anxious to shed light on an outside world that they should leave in darkness the members of their own home by whom they were immediately surrounded.

No speaker was better received than Bishop Thoburn. The American delegates, and especially American Methodists, felt proud to lay any claim to interest in that humble servant of God who has been able in the last generation to ac-

complish more for the cause of foreign missions than any contemporary; for certainly when we add to the overwhelming victories in the field his influence in arousing steady co-operation on the part of the home church, no one his equal can be found. "It may be true," said he, "that the anointing oil of the old dispensation was never poured on a woman's head, but the Spirit came to all. She has been set apart to do work which men do not do and which they can not do. Women are braver than men. Men, to be sure, have courage to march up to the cannon's mouth, but women when required will march up to the very door of hell. A gentleman in Calcutta hoped that his daughter, when grown, might become a physician, and if so a specialist in the treatment of the eye, for a woman's hand is so well adapted for the delicate movements of a critical surgical operation, and this cannot be compared with the delicate touch needed to bind up a broken heart—a touch only a woman's hand can afford. When I went to India other lands were inaccessible. This was not inaccessible, though hard to reach, for one hundred and twenty-seven days were spent at sea. And in India the women of the land were at first inaccessible; but since then hundreds of thousands of women have been brought into contact with the Gospel. I have seen 1,000 appointed to Christian work in our own church; 1,300 native young women are Y. W. C. A. members; there are 56 branches among English-speaking young women, besides the 49 that use the vernacular and the 5 college branches. The world is being opened to Christ. When the hand of God showed its power in Manila Bay, 8,000,000 more human beings were open to the Gospel. The voice of prayer has become a voice of praise."

The distant quarters of the globe were represented in another way by Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the famous traveler and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. As an honored guest of one hundred and forty harems and zenanas she was able to speak of woman's condition in homes high and low in non-Christian lands.

Lord Overton, who addressed us Thursday evening, is a most capital speaker. He told of going to Scotland a few years ago to attend a Young Women's Christian Association conference, and meeting in the railway carriage a lady bound for the same destination and heartily attached to this movement among women. "I should think," she remarked, after some lengthy discussion of work accomplished, "that somebody would think of organizing a society to do work of this kind among young men," and he was obliged to tell her that the young women's was simply the younger sister of that carried on for half a century by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Americans who believe that English women are not alive to the modern educational movement should have heard the address of Mrs. Cadbury, of Birmingham, upon "The Moral and Intellectual Training of Women," and the following talk by Mrs. Ashley-Canes Wilson, better known as Miss Mary

Petrie, author of "Clues to Holy Writ." The British women are arousing their associates to take part in civil and social reform, and under the topic, "Woman's Duty to the State," every kind of service was mentioned except, perhaps, suffrage. There seemed to be little sympathy with the attitude of a woman referred to, who had no interest in local elections because she was a citizen not of this but of another world.

Two of the best afternoon addresses were made by American young women. In fact, the name of the United States was everywhere a signal for great enthusiasm and applause. Miss McElroy of New York city told of what was done in the educational classes of the Harlem Association, adding to her statements of statistics incidents of her experiences. She told of one rough, untaught, uncontrolled girl, whose love for music would lead her anywhere, who came to the Association building to learn to sing, and brought in time twelve companions with her; and how, after Christ's influence had reached her, she began to prepare for Christian work, hoping with her consecrated voice to do for others what has been done for her.

Miss Barnes, of Milwaukee, spoke on the Association among college women, bringing to many a revelation in the thought that there are 35,000 young women in America studying for degrees, and already 316 Young Women's Christian Associations among them.

But programs, interesting as they were, were really second to the reports, especially when rendered from distant lands where we had supposed Christian activity had little opportunity. Miss Reynolds, the world's secretary, reported traveling on an average 24,000 miles each year, going from Norway, Finland and Russia to Cape Town, to Africa, and to Australia. When she came from America in 1894 to take up this work, the World's Association meant only Great Britain and America. Now there are national organizations in Italy, India, Norway and Sweden, and local Associations are universal. The Associations in Finland are not permitted to come into actual membership because the World's headquarters are in London and the Russian government will not allow affiliation with any body the authority of which is vested anywhere except in Russia.

The Honorable Emily Kinnaid, daughter of the founder of the Association, had been instrumental in forming the national organization in India, where now Miss Agnes Hill, of Toledo, Ohio, is national secretary. The present Lord Kinnaid is president of the British Association, having succeeded the Earl of Shaftesbury, the first president.

Another active woman in the Conference is Mrs. J. H. Tritton, wife of a member of Parliament. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tritton are untiring in Christian work, and as president of the World's Association her own gracious womanhood and splendid ability touch the lives and destinies of young women of the whole world. Miss Gollock, the honorary secretary, a young Irish lady of position and wealth, has been from the first a great helper to Mrs. Tritton in all her wide

plans, coming to London for the greater part of the year in order to be at hand to carry on the work of the executive committee.

English hospitality did not confine itself to local members entertaining the delegates in their own homes. On the first evening we were received by the Viscountess Portman, president of the London Association, at Portman House, when, in response to her words of greeting, representatives from every country replied. Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Lady Williams tendered us a reception on Wednesday. At the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London our Thursday evening session was held at the Mansion House, in the beautiful Egyptian Hall. Here, after the other speakers of the evening, Rev. Webb-Peploe, prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, said: "I have come not to thank the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress for their abundant hospitality, nor to congratulate the delegates on their presence, but to bring you this message from Jesus Christ: 'I am the vine, ye are the branches; without Me ye can do nothing.'" And the solemnity of the message, delivered in the sumptuous elegance of the Mansion House, led us to feel that God was highest of all and His services most precious. Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, of Trent Park, have invited all the Conference guests to their country home for Saturday afternoon. On Monday we shall go as a party to Windsor Castle, on the sixty-first anniversary of Queen Victoria's ascension to the throne. Princess Christian is the patroness of the Windsor Branch, and Mrs. Col. Gordon, for thirty years her lady-in-waiting, its president.

More fully than ever before do we realize how many good people there are in the world, how much they have in common, how the cause of the physical, social, mental and spiritual development of young women is laid on the hearts of all people, how the forces of sin press alike in all lands; but the Young Women's Christian Association "has come to the kingdom for such a time as this."

JEFFERSON HASCALL -- AN AWAKENED MEMORY

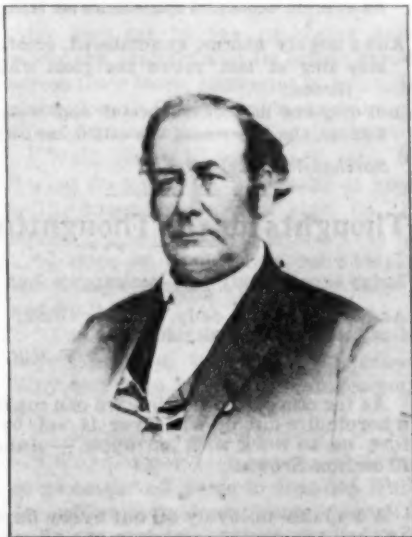
W. F. HASCALL.

IT was only a simple cowslip that arrested my roving eye from the car window, but it thrilled me through and through, and opened doors, long closed, into the past. From our earliest youth we had been associated with this modest meadow flower. We were three brothers, and each and all delighted in the pursuits of him who, as each spring came, would say: "Boys, let's go and get some cowslips." How many, many times, as memory turns back to the pages of the past, do these words return to us; and how many times did we all, father and sons, gather those early flowers of the happy spring!

He was a grand, old-fashioned man. We do not see many of them now, for the march of improvement has left, alas! no platform on which they can stand. The molds which fashioned them are now choked and overgrown by the weeds of conventionalities; but whoever has met one of these true-hearted children of nature can devoutly thank God for the privilege of knowing a

genuine and a natural soul. He was a gentleman; one whose natural kindness of heart was daily evidenced to those around him — who to wife and children was a friend as well as husband and father.

As an old-fashioned man the cowslip was, in its season, a much-desired article of diet, and his taste, formed in his boyhood, never lost its keenness or desire. He did not know, or, if he did, cared not, that his was a common taste. His taste, like himself, was honest, and he was honest to himself in that he dared, on all occasions, to pursue his simple way in his inherited and early-ac-



REV. JEFFERSON HASCALL, D. D.

quired tendencies. Towards the end of his life he did not accompany us. Each spring we heard the familiar words, but the father with accumulated years could not so easily go. The sons, however, would bring him baskets close packed with the coveted spoil, and the next day the cowslips would make their appearance, hand-in-hand with a monster "boiled dinner," and he had a "grand meal." When the boys scattered from the home, as all boys must as the time arrives for them to take an active part in life, his love for the cowslip was not forgotten. It is sweet now to remember the pleasure he evinced on opening the packages received periodically, which disclosed the sunny blossoms he loved; and the youngest son on one occasion traveled many miles to make sure that father enjoyed his dinner of cowslips.

So he yearly tasted the greens, and time flew quickly by, until suddenly he reached the last milestone of his earthly journey. He was taken sick just before the time for the blossoming of the flowers, failed rapidly, and his "latest sun" — as he had sung so many times — was not only "sinking fast," but had sunk beyond the horizon.

He has been gone from us some years, but he lives in our daily life, and ever and anon we receive, as on the occasion which prompted this sketch, messages from the Glory Land where he now certainly dwells. And we who are this side of time can never forget the benediction his life bequeathed to us, nor the sacred heritage of the name he bore so long and well.

Boston, Mass.

— The *Springfield Republican* observes that it was Captain Sigbee who first detected Cervera's squadron in the bay of Santiago. His latest exploit is to fight the crack Spanish torpedo destroyer "Terror" off the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico and nearly sink her. Sigbee's work on this occasion was what we have learned to expect from so cool and self-possessed an officer.

THE FAMILY

MOTHER

REV. OZORA S. DAVIS.

A myriad stars in the midnight sky
All mirror their light in the sleeping sea;
But only one mother in days gone by
Has loved, uplifted, and shielded me.

There's only one mother the wide world o'er
Who knows my heart in its great and
small,
Who lovingly watches and wins me more
As autumn nears and the sere leaves fall.

And a mighty chorus, unnumbered, great,
May sing at last round the great white
throne;

But only one mother will watch and wait
For me, the boy whom she called her own.

Springfield, Vt.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful

Today slips quickly by — tomorrow's but a
passing link,
And, while we idly dally, dream or think,
Our golden opportunity goes by.

— E. V. Hill.

As for our opportunities, we can make
a heroic life out of whatever is set be-
fore us to work with or upon. — Anna
Robertson Brown.

We make unlovely all our every days
by the little soul we put into our efforts,
by the way in which duties push us for-
ward, by lack of that electric something
which makes all word, all deed, quiver
and glow. — J. F. W. Ware.

A Christian is one who has consecrat-
ed himself, not only as he is, but as he
may be, to Christ. A Christian is one
who has consecrated not only what he
has, but what he may have, to Christ.
Christian consecration is the converting
of the increase of life to God. It is the
pledging of the possibilities of our being
to Him. — President W. J. Tucker.

Only the immortal things —
For the things of time are fleeting,
To and fro the pendulum swings,
Love and Death forever meeting,
Joy forever quenched in tears
Through life's swift and tragic years.

Only the immortal things —
Naught beside is worth endeavor,
Wide on their eternal wings
They upraise the soul forever,
From the struggle of the years
To their own unfading spheres.

— PRISCILLA LEONARD, in *Presbyterian*.

That high life which waits for us can
only be a life of service. There is no
heaven here or anywhere else but the
heaven of service. "His servants shall
serve Him." They rest from their la-
bors, and yet they rest not day nor night.
The labor of service is gone, because
there is a perfect fitness and perfect sur-
render. They stand among those who
do excel in strength. But an added fit-
ness has been found and developed by
the daily discipline of life on earth. We
are here at school, to be fitted for the
high position which we are to take by-
and-by. We are here as apprentices, to
learn the art of service. Our only safety
is to surrender ourselves perfectly to
God, and to accept earnestly the daily
life. No grief, no loss, no stern disci-
pline, no dreary failure, no misery of
death, but shall one day find its compen-
sation in that great fitness for service
which it shall have wrought out in us.
To give ourselves up wholly to our God,
to trust Him utterly, to be taught of the
Lord, to keep step and time with Him,
is our only safety. To lose the lesson
and discipline of this life is to lose the

glory of the life to come. — MARK GUY
PEARSE, in the *Quiver*.

Over and over again the old truth
comes back to us, that no man is good
for much till he has suffered a great sor-
row. The baptism of pain is one of the
instrumentalities which God uses for
purging away the dross of our natures
and making us fit to be partakers of the
inheritance of the saints in light. Not
those who have escaped the fiery trial,
but those who have gone through it and
come out unhurt and glorified, are to be
envied. God knows what is best for us.
Therefore He sends first one affliction
and then another upon us. Sometimes,
because He sees it to be necessary, He
lifts the very floodgates, and allows wave
after wave of misfortune to sweep over
us. If we have the right stuff in us, we
shall be helped and not harmed by these
seeming calamities. — *Nashville Christian
Advocate*.

How wonderfully God discovers to His
people their perennial comforts and con-
solutions in the flinty places of sore
troubles and bereavements! Do we lose
our property? Then we go up to our
Divine treasure-keeper and inquire after
our soul's investments, and find that
they are all safe. Do our fair-weather
friends drop away in the dark days of
adversity? Then we draw up closer to
Him who saith, "I will never forsake
thee." Do we bury up under the turf
the darling of our crib, or the sweet-
voiced wife that filled home with heart
melodies, or the dear old mother whose
arm-chair was next in sacredness to our
family altar? Then our thoughts fasten
more closely on that Homestead beyond
the clouds into which the spoiler never
enters. The unseen things become vis-
ible. Christ becomes nearer and infi-
nitely dearer. Prayer takes stronger
hold on the promises. Faith has a clear-
er vision; and life becomes more disen-
tangled from the harassing worries and
absorptions of worldliness. Probably
we were very loth to be driven away
into these rock regions of trial. We
prayed to be kept out of them; for there
is not a living Christian — even the best
of them — who covets affliction. But
when we were forced into the flinty
places of adversity or bereavement, how
delicious was the honey which faith drew
out of the rocks! — *Theodore L. Cuyler,
D. D.*

UNCLE JERRY'S VACATION

ANNIE MARIE BLISS.

LAVENDER HOLLIS was a truly
delightful girl, lovely and lovable,
sweet and wholesome. She lived with
her widowed mother, who was, as far as
possession of wealth goes, of the middle
class; but if mental characteristics make
the standard, hers was a high and holy
place.

Reared by a high-bred and noble-
hearted mother, Lavender brought to
womanhood all the graces of unselfish-
ness. With her love for fun, quick
repartee and ringing laugh, she easily
became a favorite in school and society.
Her high school course had just closed
with the usual pleasant excitement of
graduation and its accompanying tension
of thought and action. Mother Hollis
had sewed and stitched and hemmed and
frilled the dainty white garments until
her eyes blurred and her fingers ached.
Lavender had tramped across the city to
the Opera House to rehearse the rhetor-
icals and music until she declared that
she wouldn't have been surprised to
wake up and find herself in her night
robes holding forth on the public square,
if she had been inclined to sleep-walk-
ing. Florists, coachmen, printers, mer-

chants, all felt the increase of trade, and
congratulations and smiles were cheap
— a sort of holiday premium on their
wares.

But all great days have to ripen and
grow old. Graduation day took its place
with the other red-letter days in the
fragrant, memoried past, and Lavender
gladly let herself relax from it all.

"I'll tell you what, Mum Hollis," said
Lavender, as they sat talking together
after supper on the day after graduation,
"we've just got to have a rest. We'll
fold up our tent here and like the Arabs
steal away to dear old Camp Hedding,
where we'll give the spiders and mice a
grand chase and live on blackberries and
pine air for a solid month. We'll have a
glorious time at the Chautauqua, and I
won't object to your going to camp-
meeting, if you don't dissipate at it.
Then I'll be in good trim to attack those
mud turtles I've engaged to teach at
Swamp Hollow."

"Yes, girlie," said Mrs. Hollis, "we
certainly need the change, and there's
nothing to hinder our going next week."

And so the two fell to discussing the
most improved methods of catering in
the woods, laughing gaily and chatter-
ing like two birds.

They were so engrossed that they did
not hear the gate click nor the footsteps
on the piazza, but a well-aimed letter
came flying through the open window
and landed plump in Lavender's lap.

"How lovely and poetic to receive a
letter that way — just like a Cupid's
dove!" exclaimed Lavender. "'Mrs.
Martha Hollis,'" she read. "A love
letter, Mum; but Cupid better put on
his specs next time, for he's written
terribly crooked and wabbly. Whom is
it from, dear? Hurry up and read it to
me" — for these two shared each other's
letters.

"O mamma, what is it?" she cried,
excitedly, as Mrs. Hollis drew a long
sigh and her mouth drooped pitifully,
disappointment standing forth in every
line and feature. "Is anybody dead?"

She smiled faintly. "No, dear, not so
bad as that, but I'm afraid I'm not very
glad to get it. It's from Uncle Jerry
Butts of Plymptville, and he's coming
here next week for a vacation. He says
his housekeeper has gone to California
to visit a daughter for the summer, and
he's going to take a vacation for the first
time in thirty years."

"O Mum dear, it isn't that bent up
little old man we called on last summer
when we drove through there on our
mountain trip, is it?"

"Yes, Lavender, the very one. He's
been a hard-working man, and he never
married."

"Then probably he is a cranky old
chap. Whatever can we do with him?
And, O Mum Hollis, how can we have
him anyway? We're going away our-
selves."

"Are we? Well, it doesn't look like
it now, does it?" And the thoroughly
tired woman looked down into Laven-
der's face with a smile that was doubtful
and pathetic. "It would hurt the poor
man's feelings for us to refuse his visit,"
she said. "I'm sorry for you, dear, and
you can go and visit some of the girls if
you wish, so as to feel rested before

school opens. I can get along nicely with him, I guess."

"Not if I know it," said Lavender. "If there is any sacrificial altar set up here, I'll offer up my service, too. Do you think I'll leave you to the tender mercies of the lame, halt and blind, or something worse perhaps? If he's really coming, we'll stand it, because it can't kill us, and it won't last forever."

With this stoical acceptance of the situation, Lavender bravely turned her back on the dream castles she had so recently built, as it proved, on very airy foundations.

The day of Uncle Jerry's arrival came, and Lavender set off alone to the station to meet him. She wished, though, it were the night train instead of the noon, for there were so many of her friends at the station coming and going at this time, and she half expected Uncle Jerry would appear strange, this being his first visit to a city for so many years. Her fears were realized in no half-way manner; the reality far surpassed her wildest expectations.

She needed no introduction, for he came through the station with a queer little hopping and shuffling motion, leaning heavily on his cane, which struck the concrete with a heavy clatter. His bent little figure was clothed in baggy trousers and a long-tailed coat, and his hat, a white stove-pipe, new and in style once, had for years waited for this auspicious occasion. His face was smooth shaven, and as wrinkled as a year-old russet apple. A pair of kindly blue eyes looked out of black-rimmed spectacles, and he peered eagerly this way and that like a robin in quest of a worm. In one hand he carried a carpet bag, and in the other — an ear-trumpet.

Lavender felt a heavy weight at her heart. Her courage went like a pricked bubble. How could she claim this baggage and transport it in the face of the crowd, who were visibly amused at the droll figure? With a prayer for help that was desperate in its earnestness, Lavender went to his side, saying pleasantly: "How do you do, Uncle Jerry?" and extended her hand.

"Is this little Lavender?" said he, in a shrill voice peculiar to the deaf, who imagine every one as deaf as themselves, and up went the ear trumpet into her face. "Ye look as sweet and fresh as a daisy. I hope ye don't live far off, for I'm clean beat out with the ride — started at five o'clock this morning," he continued, in a voice audible to every one.

Lavender answered something into the dreadful ear trumpet, she hardly knew what, for she was in a desperate strait. She felt glad the electric cars went by their house, for she would thus get him home without much excitement. But she counted without her host.

"We'll take the electric," she shouted into the trumpet, "for it's too long a walk for you;" but the poor old man, never having seen the horseless car, trembled and hung back.

"I'm a-feared o' them new-fangled cars, Lavender. I've read o' some dreadful things happening to 'em. Ye can't trust 'em; they're regular witches. Don't make me get on 'em. Let's

walk," he shrieked, to the mortification of Lavender, but to the evident amusement of the passengers.

"It's all right, Uncle Jerry, you *must* go," said Lavender, sternly, "for we can't walk." This she said aloud, but mentally she declared that she *wouldn't*.

He noticed with childish interest the new sights, and kept up a running comment on them, and Lavender answered with monosyllables, glad enough when the car stopped at her own house, for there never was a sweeter sight to Lavender's eyes than her mother standing on the porch. Giving Uncle Jerry into her care, she flew to her own room, and throwing her hat across the room she fell in a weak little heap on the bed, where she lay looking steadily up at the ceiling as if trying to penetrate the solid wall before her.

She didn't know whether to laugh or to cry. Black thoughts chased themselves through her head like crazy imps.

"This will never do," she said, resolutely, as she jumped to her feet, and her real self controlled the situation. "He's a poor unfortunate, and I'm just going to give him a good time, any way."

Her old sweet smile, so suddenly dethroned, came back to stay, and she tripped downstairs as gaily as if she were to entertain a handsome young man instead of poor battered-up Uncle Jerry Butts.

In spite of good resolutions, it was a hard summer. Resolved that Uncle Jerry should not have his feelings hurt nor suffer from his inability to enjoy what others did, she devoted herself to him with a faithfulness that brought its own reward in the undying devotion of Uncle Jerry for his "Sweet Lavender," as he called her. Her smile was the light of his life.

It was soon a familiar sight to passers-by to see Uncle Jerry in an easy chair on the porch — for he could not be induced to stay indoors — and Lavender, sitting close to him, reading into the ear-trumpet. She soon overcame her dislike for that instrument, and sang to him the songs he loved with as much ease as she felt in reading.

If she could have kept him at home, all would have been easy. But Uncle Jerry insisted upon taking a walk down street every day "to see the sights," and she had to go with him. He would stop before store windows and keep up a steady flow of questions and comments in his high-pitched key; and sometimes his personal remarks, uttered as if unconscious of any other being in the world except Lavender, made her trips down town ordeals of mortification and sometimes torture.

Try as hard as she would, she could not shake him off. He followed her around like a dog from the time he emerged from his room in the morning until he sought it again at night.

She was human enough to be glad when night came, for Uncle Jerry retired early, and this left most of the evening free for Lavender and her mother to keep their hearts warm and visit each other.

And so the weeks went by. The Chautauqua Assembly and camp-meet-

ing organized and broke up; vacationists went and came, and still Uncle Jerry stayed.

"I want to have a little talk with you, Sweet Lavender," said Uncle Jerry, as they sat back from the tea table.

"Yes, Uncle, after we get the dishes washed. It's a little cool this evening, so I'm going to light a fire in the grate. That will please you, won't it?"

"Guess it will — that'll seem like the old days long ago. There never was a stove that could come up to a good open fire for real cheerfulness."

So they sat in the gathering dusk, where the firelight shot its bright arrows across their faces, Lavender in her usual place close to Uncle Jerry's ear-trumpet. His right arm lay across her shoulder.

"Well, Sweet Lavender," said he, "what do you intend to make of yourself? Something pretty high up, I'll bet."

"I hope so, Uncle Jerry, for a teacher has a high position if she can reach it and fill it."

"You ain't old enough to handle big boys like them that go to our school. Why don't you go to school longer yourself?"

"I do intend to some time."

"Why not now? What do you want to go cuttin' off down to that old Holler for, where they don't know enough to last 'em over night? They ain't fit for you to company with."

"Money in the first place," said Lavender. "I'm going to teach and save enough to by and by take a special college course."

"Good grit, that is — I'd a known you were just that kind; but you're too sweet to waste yourself down there. How'd you like to go to college right off — that is, if ye could jest as well as not?"

"Oh, it would be grand!" said Lavender; "but it is impossible."

"No, 'tain't either. You can go, and you shall go. By the way, did any one ever tell you how you came by your name?"

"I only know papa named me," answered Lavender.

"Well, 'twas this way," Uncle Jerry continued. "There was once a dear sweet girl who lived long ago by the name of Lavender. I loved her — she was the only one I ever loved. We all loved her, father and mother and the boys. She was the pet of us all. But she left us one day, and when her life went out, mine went too, and I've never been so happy since then as I have been this summer. Dear little Sweet Lavender, for your own sake, and for her dear sake, I want you to let your old Uncle Jerry do something for you. His heart is set on it, so don't say a word against it. I'm not a poor man if I do look shabby; and now I want to spend some money. Can I do anything better with it than send you through college — four years — nothing less?"

"O Uncle Jerry, am I dreaming? Is it true? Can I go? Are you very sure I deserve it? What can I do for you to show you how happy I am?"

"Guess you've been showing me all summer by just giving me your own sweet self. For I'm not such a big foo-

as not to see you've given up your vacation to make me have a good time. And I never had such a good time — no, not since my own Sweet Lavender went away."

Dover, N. H.

AN INVITATION TO THE WOODS

Are you broken with the din
Of the street?
Are you sickened of your thin
Hands and feet?
Are you bowed and bended double
With a weight of care and trouble,
Are you spectral with a skin
Like a sheet?

Take your body and your soul
To the woods,
To the tonic and control
Of its moods,
Where the forest gleams and quivers,
Where the only roads are rivers,
And the trunk-line bears the whole
Of your goods.

Play the hunter — win the crown
Of your class;
Bring the duck and partridge down
As they pass;
Stalk the deer among the tangles
Where the sunlight glints and spangles;
From the amber deep and brown
Haul the bass.

You shall breathe the pungent air
Of the fire,
Till your blood shall make you dare
When it stirs.
Let the camp-cook with his kettle
Make you fat and full of mettle;
You must take the forest fare —
No demurs.

You shall see the stars ignite
With the dew,
And the golden morning light
Dazzle through;
Mark the noonday heat forsaken,
And the silence only shaken
By the rustle of your slight
Birch canoe.

Oh! the sunsets and the break
Of the day,
When the vapors from the lake
Swirl away;
Oh! the clouds in snowy ranges,
With their gold and ruby changes,
And the fading flake by flake
Into gray.

Oh! the mist about the stones,
How it shines,
And the squirrels dropping cones
Out of pines!
Oh! the sunshine on the summit,
And the jay that bugles from it —
Of the vigor that atones
These are signs!

You shall waken blithe and bold
As a cork
From a bed that is not sold
In New York;
You shall thrive and grow no thinner
On a chunk of bread for dinner,
With a jack-knife and a cold
Piece of pork.

Oh! the triumph of the hound!
Oh! the joy,
When the rapid spins you round
Like a toy!
When you race with birch and paddle,
And the stern-sheet for a saddle,
You shall feel yourself as sound
As a boy.

— ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN, in *Youth's Companion*.

— *Walter*: "Did you give anything to the fresh-air mission?" *William*: "Yes, I sent them a draft."

— *Caller* (to child, whose mother has left the room for a moment): "Come here to me, my dear." *Enfant Terrible*: "No, I mustn't do that. Mamma told me I must stay sitting in the chair, because there's a hole in the cushion."

— "Are you getting ahead in your bicycle learning?" said Amy to Mabel. "Getting ahead? I'm doing better than that. That is the positive form, while I have reached the comparative. I often get a header."

— *Village Parson* (entering country editor's office): "You promised to publish that sermon I sent you on Monday, but I do not find it in the latest issue of your paper." *Editor*: "I sent it up. It surely went

in. What was the name of it?" *Parson*: "'Feed my Lambs.'" *Editor* (after searching through the paper): "Ah — yes — um — here it is. You see, we've got a new foreman; and he put it under the head of 'Agricultural Notes,' as 'Hints on the Care of Sheep.'"

FEDERATION AMONG WOMEN

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs has just held (June 21-27) its fourth biennial at Denver, as all the world of womanhood knows. For federation is one of the dynamos of organized strength whose power has been felt in the remotest portions of our nation.

Organization in the hands of women has proved a potent agency. Through its pervasive force and motion light has been generated — the illumination which has meant the convergence of woman and human interests.

True, the shedding of that light has only recently begun. But its latent power was first aroused centuries ago when the appeal of Christ to personal responsibility and the wonderful fascination of the new, individualizing faith broke the inherited bonds of women. With the call of Christian religion came to women the right and duty to interpret their own natures and to join in honest effort for the betterment of humanity. Naturally the religion which brought the declaration of women's independence has claimed their highest service.

Organization is granted to be one of the greatest agencies in modern civilization. It multiplies power. It brings the sense of comradeship and the consciousness of high accomplishment. It carries the glowing inspiration of taking part in efforts which many share, yet in which each is an essential factor. It has remained for organization not only to economize and crystallize woman's work for the world, but to draw into activity many loiterers along life's pathway who are in passive unconsciousness of life's broad possibilities.

An organization grows by what it feeds upon. Education and literature are nourishing food in the world's development. They are alimentary products of Christianizing influences. Humanitarian and reformatory organizations may often prove to be schools of intellectual and literary culture. And, *vice versa*, literary culture will lead irresistibly to that broad life of knowledge and of thought which makes self-improvement the stepping-stone to selflessness. Whatever the leading idea of any great organization of women may be, its working out will be found to be the elimination of selfish exclusion for world sympathy by the elbow touch of a common aim to grow freely towards goodness and truth and to give generously what is received from the universe to those who need. The aspiration of every woman of high type is to live a life of "good feelings, good thoughts, good words, good deeds."

Culture is the aim of the federated clubs, yet its promoters acknowledge that culture is sought only as a means of greater usefulness in all the widening activities of woman's life, in her own home and beyond. Each club pursues its own chosen line of study and work. Some give prominence to culture in one direction, and some in another; all are in eager pursuit of knowledge, improvement and larger usefulness. As one member stimulates all others in the local club, so each club helps to swell the tide of enthusiasm in the general body.

The General Federation of the Women's Clubs at the Denver Biennial reported 29 State federations aggregating 1,823 local clubs, and 500 other clubs whose membership ranges from twenty-five to one thousand women each — a grand total of at least 250,000 women. It includes in its membership a very large proportion of the distinguished women of the land. It has come to be a source from which to seek trained,

cultured, workers as leaders in great undertakings.

In addition to the departments of Education and Literature one finds indications of the broadening work of the club in the collateral interests — Social Economics, the Home, Finance and Philanthropy. Its program this year has covered a wide range of subjects, including Ethical and Manual Education, Civic Clubs and Village Improvement Associations, Home Economics, Phases of Economic Work in Clubs, the Industrial Problems of Women and Children, How to do Away with the Sweating System, Art and Utility, etc. This great organization of women, acting in concert with many others, is anxious for the day

"When the war drums throb no longer, and the battle flags are furled."

It heartily leads the way or co-operates with every movement for the "crown of glory" of the nations — snowy-mantled peace.

Women have generally set their faces against every form of organized iniquity. They have, as a rule, used the powerful mechanism of organization to promote good culture and minister to the public welfare. The women's clubs in many cities have carried the precepts of good domestic management into municipal halls of legislation. They have endeavored to minimize the evils of the sweating system, and to help the less favored feminine life in cities.

It was a good idea of the General Federation leaders to choose for the background of their biennial the capital of a noble State in whose bracing, genial atmosphere and nurturing sunshine the seed of equality has borne ripe fruit; where a woman member of the State legislature, the Hon. Martha B. Conine, could welcome them, and where their members are not without honor, holding eminent posts in public service.

In its turn, the biennial meeting of the Federation brought a rich harvest of thought and practical ideas garnered from many fields of activity, and the stimulus of concentrated effort. Best of all, it has held forth the glorious promise of the twentieth century in which shall bloom the perfect flower of purposeful organization.

Warning against Nerve Stimulants

THERE is a general consensus of opinion that the addition of active drugs belonging to the class of nervine stimulants to beverages and articles of dietary in ordinary domestic use is not for the benefit of the community, and is likely in time to produce a deterioration of the public health. It is not long since that we had occasion to condemn in somewhat emphatic terms the indiscriminate use of wines containing cocaine or extract of coca; and we have reason to believe that our action in this matter was attended with beneficial results. Cocaine is the most typical example of that particular class of remedies to which we refer. The insidious production of cocaineism by the unsuspected employment of this alkaloid is as serious as the induction of chronic alcoholism, and is less easily controlled. At the present moment we are beset with another danger, arising from the addition of kola to certain articles of food. The kola or Java nut is the product of *Sterculia acuminata*, a tree indigenous to Western Africa, and cultivated in various tropical countries. It is largely employed as a stimulant to the nervous system, and — like coca — is credited with marvelous sustaining powers, so that persons under its influence are temporarily enabled to endure great and protracted exertion and deprivation of food without suffering from fatigue or hunger.

It is reasonable to suppose that a drug reputed to exert so decided an action on the animal economy is not without its disadvantages, and that during the stage of reaction

there is considerable depression of the vital powers. It is with drugs of this class that a habit of constant indulgence is most readily established, and the dangers of the prolonged use of cocaine and morphine — both of which are nervous stimulants — have long been recognized. Kola has been found on analysis to contain 2.13 per cent. of caffeine — a considerable larger quantity than is met with in the finest Mocha coffee. Caffeine is an alkaloid possessing a very decided physiological action. In frogs it induces violent tetanic convulsions, general paralysis, and death by asphyxia, while in man the symptoms are a sensation of heaviness in the head, flashes of light before the eyes, singing in the ears, loss of sleep, restlessness, and in large doses delirium. Caffeine is undoubtedly a useful drug when employed in suitable cases and in appropriate doses; but if taken habitually in large quantities, it is capable of inducing an undesirable condition of over-stimulation of the nerve centres. — *British Medical Journal*.

UP GARRET

What a world of fun we had,
You a lass and I a lad,
Up garret!
In the sweet mysterious dusk,
Redolent of mint and musk,
With the herbs strung overhead,
And the "peppers" stiff and red,
And, half hidden by dangling corn,
Grandpa's flask and powder horn!

Such a store of treasures rare
We were sure of finding there,
Up garret.

Hats and coats of pattern quaint;
Dark old paintings blurred and faint;
Spinning-wheels, whose gossip-whir
Might have startled Aaron Burr;
Old lace caps of saffron hue;
Dishes splashed with villas blue.

You in trailing silk were dressed,
I wore grandpa's figured vest,
Up garret.

So we stood up, hushed and grand,
And were married, hand in hand,
While the tall-cased clock beheld,
As it doubtless did of old,
When at great-grandfather's side
Stood his blushing Quaker bride.

Furnished ready to our hand
Was the cozy home we planned
Up garret.

Chairs that any modern belle
Would pronounce "antique and swell;"
Chests and dresses that would vie
With the grandest you could buy.
Ah! they didn't know it then, —
Save the little maids and men.

All day long in childish wise
We spun out life's mysteries,
Up garret,
In the fragrant, spicy gloom
Of that dear old rafted room.
Oh, that life in very truth
Were but sweet, protracted youth,
And we all might play our parts
With unwearied, happy hearts!

— JAMES BUCKHAM, in *Harper's Bazar*.

BOYS AND GIRLS

"NAN'S WAY"

"NAN," said Mrs. Hodges, as a tall, slender girl came hurriedly into the sitting-room, "wait a minute, dear. I have a letter here from your Aunt Fannie, and she says —"

"Oh, well, mamma," interrupted Nan, "I haven't time to hear what she says now. I'm in a dreadful hurry. I've got my room all torn up and I want to put it in order before school time. You can read it to me tonight just as well."

"I think, dear, you'd better wait and hear it now," her mother insisted, gently; "for she says she is coming to spend some weeks with us, and I am sorry, Nannie, but that means —"

"Oh, horrors, mamma! I know what that means. It means I've got to give up my pretty room to her and go in with Katie. I do wish we could have a house

with a spare room in it and not make me move all over the house whenever anybody comes! It's perfectly dreadful!"

"I know it, dear; and I'm sorry it is necessary. But you must remember that you took the spare room on condition that you would willingly vacate it whenever it was needed for guests. Surely you can get along nicely with Katie for a few weeks."

"Oh, but, mamma, you don't know how I hate to! She takes a half-dozen dolls to bed and tumbles around nights and pull the covers every way! It's just horrid!" And with a shrug and a frown Nan flounced angrily out of the room.

"Mamma," said little Katie, who had been a silent listener to the conversation, "will Aunt Fannie stay long?"

"I don't know. Why, dear?" asked her mother, smiling at the sober little face lifted to her.

"Because — why, mamma, it isn't nice at all when Nannie rooms with me. She throws my dollies out of bed and scolds me so."

"Yes, dear, I understand; but you mustn't mind it, Katie. Nannie does not mean to scold you; it is only her way."

That noon Nannie came to the table with a clouded brow, ate her dinner in silence, and, after the meal was ended, went up to her room, where they could hear her closet door angrily opened and closed and bureau drawers drawn noisily out and pushed in again with a bang. Her mother sighed, but, knowing that her fit of ill-humor would be over all the sooner if no one interfered, let her work it off alone.

The next day Aunt Fannie came, and from the moment of her arrival Nan was the devoted admirer of this sweet-faced woman, with her gentle voice and quiet manner. It was certainly lovely to be sweet and gentle, and for several days Nan's abrupt movements were held decidedly in check, while the quick words and fretful tone, usually so ready in response to annoyance, were seldom heard.

But one day all went wrong. It was rainy and cold for one thing, which always made Nan cross. Then she was late to breakfast; and, finding the coffee and cakes cold, she first scolded the girl, then spoke angrily to Katie, was impertinent to her mother, and ended by rushing off to school in the worst possible humor. After that nothing seemed to go smoothly and matters fell back into the old way, until certainly Jennie Clark was right and nobody in her senses would have thought of calling her "sweet." Yet under all the fretfulness was hidden a loving heart, which expressed itself often in many hidden ways. She was so truly kind and thoughtful that they had come to overlook the crossness and excuse it as "Nan's way."

But Aunt Fannie saw, with much surprise and anxiety, how this habit of ill-temper had grown upon the young girl, until it bade fair to make herself and every one about her uncomfortable. One noon Mrs. Hodges came into the sitting-room, saying in a troubled voice: —

"Nannie, I wish you would go down and speak with Nora, for she is feeling very much hurt. She took such pains to do

up your cambric dress just as you wanted it, and when you passed through the kitchen yesterday and saw it on the bars you said you never could wear it in the world; it was entirely too stiff."

"Oh, nonsense, mamma! She ought not to mind a little thing like that. I know she's dreadfully touchy, but she ought to know me well enough by this time. It is just my quick way of speaking; and the dress was all right after all. The old goose! I didn't mean to hurt her feelings; but I'll go down and make it all right with her."

Mrs. Hodges sighed as Nannie left the room, saying to her sister: —

"I do wish, Fannie, that Nannie was not so impulsive. She makes a great deal of trouble for herself and others. Still, she does not mean anything by it, for she has really a very warm heart; it is only her way."

That evening Nan came in the early twilight to the aunt's room, saying: —

"Aunt Fannie, it is too dark to study and just right for a chat."

"I was just wishing for you, dear," was the reply. "Your mother and I were out driving this afternoon, down by the Long Pond, and I brought home some plants for you to analyze."

"O Aunt Fannie! How kind! Where are they?" Nan exclaimed, eagerly; for just now she was very much interested in botany.

"Over there on the table, dear; and I think they should be put at once into water, as they must be somewhat wilted."

Nan went quickly to the table, where in the dim light she could discern the heap of leaves and branches. Grasping them impulsively with both hands, to carry them to her room, she suddenly threw them from her, and, rubbing her hands together, exclaimed, angrily: —

"For mercy's sake! Why, what are they? My hands burn like fire!"

"Oh, I'm sorry, dear," said Aunt Fannie, gently; "but never mind. They are nettles, and that is just 'a way they have.' They are a very useful plant in many ways, and you must not mind it if they do sting you a little. They don't mean to hurt you, Nannie; it is 'only their way.'"

Nan's cheeks flushed hotly, but she bit her lip, and silently slipping the nettles on a paper, carried them to her room. After putting them in water, she stood a few minutes by the window, half-veiled with the pain in her hands, but feeling a still sharper pain in her heart. Suddenly she felt herself folded closely in two loving arms, while a tender voice said: —

"Was the lesson too severe, dear?" With quickly-filling eyes, Nannie turned to her, saying: —

"O Aunt Fannie! Do you think I am like the nettle? Do you mean that?"

In the gathering twilight they sat down together for a long and earnest talk, in the course of which "Nan's way" looked more hateful to herself than it could have ever seemed to any one else. Just before they separated, Nan said, earnestly: —

"Somebody once said of somebody that 'her ways were ways of pleasantness and all her paths were peace.' I think that was lovely."

"Yes, dear," replied her aunt, stroking the fair head as it lay on her shoulder. "Solomon said it of Wisdom, and many have found it true."

"I know," said Nan, catching the caressing hand and playfully kissing it; "but since then somebody said it of you, Aunt Fannie, and 'many have found it true.' If I thought that, by trying ever so hard, years from now people would say that of me! Aunt Fannie, you must help me, for it will be ever so hard; but I will try, for I mean to begin a new way from this very night." — *Advance*.

OUR BOOK TABLE

Outlines of the Earth's History. A Popular Study in Physiography. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, Dean of Lawrence Scientific School. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. Price, \$1.75.

This is a book for the amateur naturalist as well as for those who are engaged in teaching elementary science. It ranks among the few works which are well calculated to serve the need of the beginner. In preparing this work Prof. Shaler has, perhaps with purpose and forethought, met the need of just such a treatise for the busy people of today, to whom the concise presentation of latest scientific developments is a boon incalculable. The aim has evidently been to present the facts in the simplest possible language, devoid of all scientific phraseology or attempt at elegant diction. The work is very comprehensive, bringing the wealth of the writer's broad scientific knowledge within 400 beautifully printed pages. It has been his desire to inspire some sense of the order which has made possible all life, including our own, directing the student reader how to become an interpreter of nature. The historic outlines of scientific development which make up the introduction are peculiarly valuable in their condensation of the varied ways and means which have led to our present understanding of scientific problems, and the part which the ancient peoples took in these developments. "The Stellar Realm," "The Earth," "The Atmosphere," "Glaciers," "The Work of Underground Water," "The Soil," "The Rocks and their Order," are all analytically considered, the salient points being presented in a form for instant assimilation and for stimulation to further research. Ten fine full-page photographs, illustrating significant natural formations in our own country and other parts of the world, are contained in the book.

The Head of the Family. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Levin Carnac. With a Critical Sketch by Adolphe Cohn, LL. B., A. M., Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures in Columbia University. Illustrations by Marchetti. G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York and London.

For realistic pictures of Parisian life, for skillful delineation of character, rapid movement of events, dramatic situations and sustained interest, this book is equal to any of the previous productions of the eminent French novelist. The oldest son, Raymond Endeline, so called, idolized as the "head" of the orphaned family, after vainly and proudly attempting to sustain the responsibilities with all the power of a weak and indolent nature, finally acknowledges his inability to plan or labor for any one but himself, and goes off to war. The younger brother, whose industry and determination have really been the support of the family while the older was receiving all the educational benefits and posing as a *litterateur*, is left to assume the charge of his brother's deserted responsibilities. The author's marvelous accuracy of vision and power of delicate reproduction are felt throughout the story. The fine sketch by Professor Cohn fittingly introduces this last work of Daudet, whose passing away took place last December after years of ill-health. The illustrations of Marchetti, including a fine portrait of the author, add greatly to the value of the volume.

Her Place in the World. By Amanda M. Douglas, Author of "In Trust," "Claudia," etc. Lee & Shepard: Boston.

This is a pleasantly told, helpful story of village life. Each one of the characters is evidently drawn from reality; but the pleasing picture of simple romance and ordinary events is heightened by the author's skillful placing and wise philosophy of life. To delineate woman's place in the world, under the new conditions, is the author's manifest purpose. No one can fail to be pleased with the refinement and womanliness of the self-supporting, self-respecting bread-winners

and their helpful, broad lives, as compared with the frivolous, husband-seeking woman, or the woman early burdened with family cares and child-training for which she has had no adequate preparation physically or mentally. "When a woman feels she need not depend upon matrimony as the only resource, there will be a better race of women and wives," is a truism which the story well illustrates. Of the "new woman" she says: "She has claimed the right to work for the world's advancement. That doesn't mean merely to earn money for herself. Every one who adds a grace or pleasure to any duty is an apostle of the new faith. Every woman who has no need of work and who respects her sister woman in the field of labor helps to honor it." As all the strong-minded — or high-minded — women in the story are at last happily mated, the author substantiates the universal acknowledgment that the best and highest home happiness must be in an ideal married life.

Ideas from Nature. Talks with Students. By William Elder, A. M., Sc. D., Professor of Chemistry, Colby University. American Baptist Publication Society: Philadelphia.

Professor Elder has thoughtfully outlined for his students and the larger class — the public — the results of his close application and research in nature studies. Lessons of the eternal verities are drawn from the laws and movements of matter. Useful scientific facts are cited. The argument of design has been carefully wrought out in strong, overwhelming proofs of the everlasting Creator. Objections are answered. "Energy," "Natural Law and Miracle," "Nature a Manifestation of God," form divisions of the work which are ably treated. The concise, clear style of the writer commends the book as one to be placed in the hands of busy or indifferent skeptics. Catching a reflection of Prof. Elder's well-founded faith is to realize the poverty of our philosophic understanding of nature, and the irresistible fact that every idea from nature is evidence conclusive of the Divine Ordainer.

Unequally Yoked. By Mrs. J. H. Needell, Author of "Noel Chetwynd's Fall." A. I. Bradley & Co.: Boston.

This is a graphic story of English life wherein Miss Maxwell, the heroine, through the insistence of friends marrying a man she does not love, enters into a season of separation from her husband, during which he takes up city missionary work, and she is kidnapped by a former lover. Rescued, she discovers the real worth of her noble clergyman husband, and they happily take up the thread of life together where it had been broken off.

The Mistakes of Ingersoll. By Rev. Thomas McGrady, St. Anthony's Church, Bellevue, Ky. Printed for the Author. Curtis & Jennings: Cincinnati, O. Price, \$1.

In this book the author has gathered, at the suggestion of friends, a series of fifteen lectures on "The Mistakes of Ingersoll." Less than seven weeks were occupied in the preparation of the lectures, which ably answer many of the well-known assertions and queries of the famous iconoclast. The book is welcome as an addition to the works of light which dissipate the gloom of unbelief and infidelity.

Word for Word and Letter for Letter. A Biographical Romance. By A. J. Drexel Biddle, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, Author of "The Madeira Islands," etc. Illustrated by Edward Holloway. Gay & Bird: London. Drexel Biddle: Philadelphia.

The biographical romance recorded in this book reads strangely like a story of fiction. The work is realistically done, the scenes are striking, and the movement rapid. The book will serve to pass away a dull hour on a summer day.

The Conquered World; and Other Papers. By R. F. Horton, M. A., D. D. Thos. Whitaker: 2 and 3 Bible House, New York. Price, 50 cents.

There is a vitalizing power in these thought-provoking papers which ranks

them with the best stimulants to enlarged life.

Magazines

— England's foreign policy under the control of its present Premier is provoking much criticism both from friends and foes of the Government. Article after article has appeared on the subject in the leading English magazines, and now in the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in a paper with the suggestive title, "Splendid Isolation, or What?" the distinguished African traveler, Henry M. Stanley, M. P., reproaches his party and its leaders with their shortcomings. The article shows how increasingly difficult is the rôle which any English administration has to play in attempting to advance or even conserve the interests of a large colonial empire. In "Our Urgent Need of a Reserve of Wheat" R. B. Marston raises once more a question which has often been discussed. By allowing her wheat-producing lands to degenerate into grazing plains, England has deliberately made herself dependent on extensive importation for her breadstuffs. Hence the problem which Mr. Marston tries to solve. "Lord Salisbury's Score in China" is another arraignment of the British Government's policy abroad. Industrialism is represented in "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897," and the "Difficulties and Limits of Co-operation," by R. T. Thomson and Lord Brassey respectively. Frederic Harrison's "Style in English Prose" is a highly academic and somewhat fanciful lucubration. "Breach of Church Law," by Bishop Barry, points out how the "law maketh priests which have infirmity." "Fighting the Bubonic Plague in India," by Miss Marion Hunter, and "Mr. Gladstone as a Contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*," are among other readable articles of the number. (Leonard Scott Publication Company: New York.)

— The July number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is noteworthy and notable. An editorial upon Gladstone is comprehensive and critical, but sympathetic. James Bryce, upon "The Essential Unity of Britain and America," utters the best and most potent word yet heard upon this pertinent and very important topic. The next two contributions are also strikingly significant: "The American Evolution," and "The Decadence of Spain." This leaves ten unmentioned that are of a high order of merit. (Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston.)

— Any one of several contributions in Scribner's for July would make the issue noteworthy. Richard Harding Davis' "The First Shot of the War; The First Bombardment," illustrated from photographs by the



"Back
it Goes"

I am emphatic in my orders
to my grocer for Cleveland's
baking powder. If he sends
anything else but Cleveland's
back it goes, and he knows it.

Mrs. L. C. P.

Right.—Grocers make a *big* profit on Cleveland's baking powder; if they urge something else, they want more than a *fair* profit at your expense.

author; "The Story of the Revolution—How the West was Saved," also illustrated; and "The Workers—The West" (V), illustrated, are all remarkable papers. And yet these are only a small fraction of the good things provided this month. (Charles Scribner's Sons: New York.)

—Harper's for July is a strong number. Among the notable contributions are: "The People and Their Government," by Henry Loomis Nelson, and "The Ethics of a Corrida," by Lucia Purdy. The "Notes on Journalism," by George W. Smalley, are already attracting the attention of the public press. A "New Era in the Middle West," by Charles Moreau Harger, is a very suggestive paper. The "Editor's Study," by Charles Dudley Warner, discusses civilization and the fine arts, and Mexican love of architecture, music and flowers. The "Editor's Drawer" opens with "Pickled Herring," by W. W. Jacobs. (Harper & Brothers: New York.)

—The *Methodist Magazine and Review* for July—the Dominion Day number—opens with a brilliant article by Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, on "The Relation of Canada to the Empire." No topic can be more timely or more ably treated than this. Another timely paper is a copiously illustrated one by the editor on "The Spaniard at Home," showing the contributions of Spain to civilization. A generous instalment of the story by Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of which everybody is talking, "In His Steps," and of the Welsh mining story, "Rhoda Roberts," are given. The "World's Progress," "Science Notes," "Gleanings from Gladstone," "Current Topics," with numerous illustrations, are also given. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

—The *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for July is a fully up-to-date issue. In the "Progress of the World" there are some twenty topics treated, covering the most important events for the month. Hobson and his seven associates have generous place and tribute. William Hayes Ward writes of the Hobson family in a special contribution which is finely illustrated. "Porto Rico as Seen Last Month," by Edwin Emerson, Jr., and "Mr. Gladstone," by W. T. Stead, are two very valuable contributions. (Review of Reviews Company: New York.)

—Hon. George Fred Williams contributes the leading paper for the July *Arena* upon "Government by Banks." Another special article is, "The Superstitions of Science," by Count Leo N. Tolstol. B. O. Flower writes upon "Science and Psychological Research," and the editor upon "The Reconquest of the House of Representatives." (Arena Company: Copley Square, Boston.)

—The July *Century* opens with a story of the times, "By Order of the Admiral," by Winston Churchill. There are two articles on "Confederate Commerce-Destroyers." Colonel John Taylor Wood, commander of the vessel, tells of "The 'Tallahassee's' Dash into New York Waters," while G. Terry Sinclair describes "The Eventful Cruise of the 'Florida.'" Stephen Bonsal, late of the American Legation at Madrid, writes of "Holy Week in Seville." Cornelia Dearth, in "An Artistic Treasure from Spain," describes the recovery of a fine antique bust at Elche. Poultney Bigelow gives a résumé of "Ten Years of Kaiser Wilhelm." Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, who went to Northern Japan in 1896 with the Amherst eclipse party, contributes a paper entitled, "In Aino-Land." In the series of "Heroes of Peace," Herbert D. Ward writes sympathetically of "Heroes of the Deep." James Bryce analyzes the conception of "Equality" and examines how far it can be realized politically, socially, and economically. "Modern Dutch Painters" are appreciatively criticised

by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney. (Century Company: New York.)

Literary Notes

—T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press the 100th thousand of Miss Anna Robertson Brown's booklet, "What is Worth While?"

—Dr. George Ebers, whose novel "Arachne," has just been published by Messrs. Appleton, is lying seriously ill at his home on Staarberger Lake.

—A son of the late Mr. Henry George is in England collecting materials for a life of his father, which work he expects to have ready for publication in about a year.

—Miss Edith M. Thomas is the subject of the sketch in the *Critic* for June 18, in the series on "Authors at Home." The writer is S. R. Elliott.

—At a recent sale of the personal effects of the late Miss Ellen Mussey, fragments of old envelopes containing Charlotte Brontë's handwriting brought good prices; and bits of her hair and of her sister's did not lack purchasers. —*Literary World*.

—Mrs. Joseph Pennell has written a book about Cornwall, which Mr. Pennell will illustrate by lithography—an art for which he has long had a passion. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish the book in England.

—Mr. Gelett Burgess, the young American who made a reputation a few years ago through his humorous work in the *Lark*, which he helped to found, after passing a year in New York, has decided, says *Literature*, to join the large and growing colony of American writers in London.

—A new novel by the popular Australian novelist, "Ada Cambridge" (Mrs. G. F. Cross), who is at present in Williamstown, Victoria, is entitled "Materfamilias."

—These striking lines occur in Mr. Hall Caine's tribute to Gladstone, which appeared in the *Academy* of June 4:—

"His feet laid hold of the marl and earth, his head was in the sky;
He had seen a thousand bulb and burst, he had seen a thousand die.
And none knew when he began to be—of trees that grew on that ground—
Lord of the wood, King of the oaks, Monarch of all around."

—The *Literary World* says that Count Leo Tolstol will be seventy years old August 28, Russian style, and though he has requested not to be "made a note of," his friends and admirers do not propose to let the day go by unobserved. What some of them do propose is a collection of original articles by writers of all countries treating exclusively of him and his works.

—A party of scientists, led by President Jordan of Stanford University, has started on an expedition to explore the Great Canyon of the Colorado and the "Enchanted Mesa," which latter was elaborately described in the May *Century*.

—When John A. Logan, Jr., brought out his book, "In Joyful Russia," through D. Appleton & Co., about a year ago, a copy was dispatched, with the author's compliments, to Alexandra, Czarina of Russia. Mr. Logan, who is now an officer in the volunteer army, recently received through the Russian Legation in Washington a message from her Imperial Majesty, thanking him for the gift and making suggestions on several points in the book.

—Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, who has just died, was the author of a number of books, including "Idealities," "Thoughts on Female Suffrage," "South Sea Sketches," "Etiquette of Social Life in Washington,"

"South Mountain Magi," "A Washington Winter," "Memoirs of John A. Dahlgren," "The Lost Name," "Lights and Shadows of Life." She translated from the French Montalembert's "Plus IX," and Chambrun's "Executive Power," the preface to the latter being written by James A. Garfield; and from the Spanish, Cortes' "Catholicism, Liberalism and Socialism," for which she received the thanks of Pope Plus IX.

—Among the recent appointments of colonels to command regiments of volunteers appears the name of First Lieutenant Herbert H. Sargent, Second U. S. Cavalry, author of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" and "The Campaign of Marengo."

—A letter from Mr. Sidney Colvin to Mr. Charles Fairchild, chairman of the American committee of the Robert Louis Stevenson Fund, gives the interesting information that at a final meeting of the English committee, the other day, it was decided to ask Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens to design a mural memorial for the church of St. Giles in Edinburgh (which is being turned into a kind of Scottish Westminster Abbey), and to devote the surplus, if any, to erecting a stone seat or resting place on the Catton Hill. —*Critic*.

—From the *Book-Buyer* we learn that "at the Deane sale in Boston, March 29 to April 1, the surprise of the sale was the price realized for Capt. John Smith's 'A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Noote as hath Happened in Virginia,' etc., London, 1608. This is the earliest published work relating to the colony at Jamestown, and is the first printed work of Captain Smith. The Barlow copy, bound in full calf by Riviere, fetched \$570, while this brought the unusual price of \$1,450, largely because it was in the original boards, uncut. The price, however, indicates the upward tendency of immaculate copies of the rarer Americana."

—The novelist who writes under the pseudonym of Gabriele D'Annunzio, says the *Literary World*, but whose real name is Rappagnetta, is reputed to be thirty-four years of age, but is described as ten years younger in appearance, with a slender figure, pallid complexion, and moustache ends curled, twisted, and pointed toward the heavens. His current portrait as published in our exchanges is not an attractive picture. He is said to be a sportsman and a wheelman.

A PREACHER'S REPORT

Interesting Statement by Elder Joel H. Austin of Goshen, Ind.—He Gives Expression to His Thanks.

Elder Joel H. Austin is well known as a preacher, and he is also a registered attorney before every claim department of the Government, and has been more or less engaged in the prosecution of pension claims. He speaks as follows:

"I was a victim of catarrh and had almost constant pain in my head. The trouble was gradually working down on my lungs. I was weak and irritable. My wife had the grip and Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. After this I had the same disease and resorted to Hood's. In a short time the aches and pains were relieved and I also saw the medicine was helping my catarrh. In six weeks I ceased to have any further trouble with it and I am now a well man. I had no faith in a permanent cure, but up to this time since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla there has been no return of the disease, and I am thankful for a medicine so intelligently compounded and so admirably adapted to the needs of the system." ELDER JOEL H. AUSTIN, Goshen, Indiana.

cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c
Hood's Pills

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Third Quarter Lesson III

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1898.

1 KINGS 18: 30-40.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

ELIJAH ON CARMEL

I Preliminary

1. **GOLDEN TEXT:** *And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces: and they said, The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God.* — 1 Kings 18: 39.

2. **DATE:** B. C. 906, according to the old chronology; B. C. 863-4, according to the revised.

3. **PLACE:** Mt. Carmel, a ridge, twelve miles long, running inland from the Mediterranean in a south-east direction, terminating on the northwest in a bluff 600 feet high, and on the southeast in a summit about 1,600 feet high, with intermediate peak rising 1,728 feet above sea-level. The plain of Esdraelon bounds it on the north.

4. **CONNECTION:** Death of the widow's son and his restoration to life in answer to Elijah's prayer; the search on the part of Obadiah and Ahab for water; Elijah meets the former, and subsequently the latter; the challenge to a public contest on Carmel to determine which should be Israel's God — Jehovah or Baal.

5. **HOME READINGS:** *Monday* — 1 Kings 18: 17-29. *Tuesday* — 1 Kings 18: 30-39. *Wednesday* — 1 Kings 18: 40-46. *Thursday* — Deut. 30: 10-20. *Friday* — Josh. 24: 14-24. *Saturday* — 3 Tim. 1: 6-13. *Sunday* — Rev. 3: 7-13.

II Introductory

In moral grandeur the scene on Mt. Carmel, when Elijah, solitary and from a human standpoint defenceless, faced the priests of Baal and the faithless king and people of Israel, has never been surpassed. The challenge had been uttered: Let two bullocks be provided; give one to the priests of Baal, and let them prepare it for sacrifice; give to me the other, and I will prepare mine; neither of us shall put fire to the wood; then let the priests call upon Baal, and I will call upon Jehovah; "and the god that answereth by fire, let him be God." A fairer test was never submitted. The people at once approved: "It is well spoken."

The precedence was given to Baal's priests. Their bullock was slain by them in the presence of the people and prepared for sacrifice, but no fire was allowed to kindle the wood. Circling round the altar, with hair streaming in the wind, they began their invocations to Baal. From morn till midday their shrill cries went up, but all in vain. Stung to fiercer earnestness by Elijah's mockery, their frenzy rose to its highest pitch; in their frantic zeal they cut themselves with knives, and, streaming with blood, poured forth their supplications till the hour of evening sacrifice — but all to no purpose: "There was neither voice, nor any to answer, nor any that regarded."

The declining sun admonished Elijah of the need of action. It was hopeless to wait longer for Baal to vindicate himself. The people were called to leave the priests to their vain efforts, and to gather round the ruins of the old altar of Jehovah. With care Elijah selected twelve stones — symbolic of the ancient, united Israel — and restored the structure, digging a trench around it. Then the victim was prepared, and laid upon the wood for a burnt-offering; and the people were bidden to drench the sacrifice

and the wood with water from the neighboring well, that there might be no suspicion of concealed fire. Thrice was this unusual order obeyed, until the trench was brimmed by the overflow. And then, in perfect calmness, the prophet's solitary prayer went up to the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and of Israel, beseeching Him to manifest Himself, that all might know that He was the true God, that everything had thus far been done by the prophet in accordance with His will, and that the hearts of the people might be turned back to Him.

Scarcely had the prayer been uttered when the sky was cloven by the descending flame; sacrifice and wood were consumed; the very stones were pulverized and the dust licked up. Nothing was left where the altar had stood but a blackened spot. Jehovah had answered by fire. The effect upon the people was overwhelming. They fell upon their faces, and the deep murmur of confession rose at length to a loud and unanimous chorus — "Jehovah, He is the God." The prophet found himself in an instant at the head of the people. They turned to him, not to Ahab. His word was accepted as law. "The priests of Baal — seize them," he cried; "let none escape." The prescribed penalty for idolatry was immediate death. The priests were hurried down the ravine of the Kishon and, under the lead and direction of Elijah, were slain there. Their blood, dyeing the waters of the brook, and their corpses, floating on its current, were the fruits of the first repentance which the nation had shown for the idolatry introduced by Jeroboam.

III Expository

20. Elijah said unto all the people. — He was done with the priests of Baal for the present. They had had their turn and had failed; his had now come, and but a brief time was allowed him. Come near unto me. — They had given sufficient attention to the Baal invocations; now he claims for himself their undivided interest and presence. They must watch every movement of his, every act, and be convinced that he was acting fairly. He repaired the altar of the Lord, etc. — Its demolition was probably recent, an evidence of the persecution carried on by Jezebel. Possibly it was one of the altars which had been originally built before Solomon's time, when "the people sacrificed in high places, because there was no house unto the name of the Lord." Says the Pulpit Commentary: "Elijah's repairing it was an act of profound significance. It showed him as the restorer of the law and the true religion."

Carmel was already a holy place, famous for an altar of Jehovah, now overthrown, like all others, throughout the land. Its reputation as a sanctuary, centuries later, led Pythagoras thither; while Tacitus tells us that Vespasian found on it, even in his time, an altar without image or temple. . . . Hither the Druses still come yearly from Lebanon in great numbers to offer sacrifice (Geikie).

31. Elijah took twelve stones — making the selection, probably, from the stones previously used. According to the number of the tribes — showing that he recognized no real division, the covenant relations with Jehovah included not merely ten tribes, or two, but Israel as a unit. Israel shall be thy name — a name that covered not a part of Jacob's descendants, but the whole; a name given because of prevailing, victorious prayer; a name associated with the casting away of strange gods.

It is expressly remarked that Jacob, the one progenitor of the entire people, had received from

Jehovah the name "Israel," that is, God's soldier, because he commanded his entire house: "Put away from you the strange gods" (Gen. 35: 2, 10, sq.). Only the people who did as he did had a claim to this name (Bahr).

33. Built an altar in the name of the Lord. — All this altar-building by Elijah was for the service and glory of Jehovah; done, not secretly, but openly, in the presence of the people, and of those idolatrous but now discomfited priests who had been the agents probably in its demolition. Made a trench — for water, as will appear presently. As great as would contain two measures of seed — "as broad as a two-peck measure" (Geikie).

Elijah adopted this course for the purpose of precluding all suspicion of even the possibility of fraud in connection with the miraculous burning of the sacrifice. For idolaters had carried their deceptions to such a length that they would set fire to the wood of the sacrifices from hollow spaces concealed beneath the altars, in order to make the credulous people believe that the sacrifice had been miraculously set on fire by the deity (Keli).

33-35. He put the wood in order — preparing for the sacrifice in accordance with the method prescribed in the law, omitting no detail — arranging the wood first, then slaying and preparing the victim, and laying it in due order upon the wood — showing no haste, acting as calmly as though no tremendous issue lay immediately before him involving Jehovah's honor, his own life, and the conversion of the people from their apostasy. Fill four barrels with water — four water jars, or pitchers, such as were usually borne upon the head. The water was drawn from an adjacent well, "which, from its shady and elevated position, seems to have escaped the effect of the drought" (Stanley); or, it may have been brought from the Kishon, which, it appears from the narrative, had not yet run dry, and the deep ravine of which descended from the immediate vicinity of the reputed place of sacrifice. Pour it on the burnt sacrifice (R. V., "offering"). — The victim, the wood, the altar, were to be drenched with water, and the outside trench filled with the overflow, so that even the false priests could see that there was no chance for trickery. Stanley cites an old tradition that a man whom the Baalite priests had put inside their altar to kindle the fire, died of suffocation. Do it the third time — twelve jarsful, and then sufficient more to fill the trench to the brim.

Van de Velde has proved that the place where the sacrifice was offered is at the ruin El Mohraka, and that here is a covered spring: "Under a dark, vaulted roof, the water in such a spring is always cool, and the atmosphere cannot evaporate it. I can understand perfectly that while all other springs were dried up, here there continued to be an abundance of water, which Elijah poured so bountifully upon the altar" (Bahr).

36, 37. At the time . . . evening sacrifice (R. V., "oblation"). — Elijah's preparations would occupy some space of time. As he offered his prayer at the hour of evening sacrifice, and the prophets of Baal continued their invocations and "prophesying" until that hour, we may imagine that their fierce cries, which had been kept up from early morning, ceased just before Elijah's calm, brief and availing petition was uttered in the hearing of the people. Lord God of (R. V., "Lord, the God of") Abraham, etc. — reminding them of the proclamation made at the burning bush of Horeb (Exod. 3), the name of the covenant-keeping God. Let it be known . . . thou art God in Israel — that is, manifest Thyself, vindicate Thyself, in such a manner as shall establish Thy right and claim as the Divine ruler of Israel, the sole Object of their worship; and that all other so-called gods are unworthy and vain. That I am thy servant. — This would naturally follow if God should manifest Himself in answer to his prayer. Have done all these things at thy word — no power or praise for himself; every act of his, every

message spoken, [had] been in obedience to a mandate from on high. It would be convenient for the people to remember this, especially in view of the tragedy with which the experiment would end. That thou hast turned their heart back again. — Their "heart" had gone astray after idols; they were now to be graciously convinced of their delusion, and their hearts were to be drawn back to the true allegiance.

38. Then the fire of the Lord fell — a visible, descending, supernatural flame, with no roar of thunder and therefore not confounded by the people with a lightning flash; the same "fire" that had fallen at the dedication of Moses' altar and that of Solomon; a convincing, overwhelming demonstration of the might and majesty of Jehovah. Consumed . . . sacrifice (R. V., "burnt offering") . . . wood . . . stones . . . dust . . . water. — Stanley happily calls attention to "the exultant triumph in the words in which the sacred historian describes the completeness of the conflagration: The fragments of the ox on the summit of the altar first disappear; then the pile of wood heaped from the forests of Carmel; next the very stones of the altar crumble in the flames; then the very dust of the earth that had been thrown out of the trench; and, lastly, the water in the trench round the altar is licked up by the fiery tongues, and leaves the whole place bare."

The heat must have been intense to "consume" or melt up and pulverize these stones. This fire demonstrated the existence and omniscience and omnipotence of Jehovah, and set in a strong light the folly of worshipping the purely imaginary Baal. It also vindicated the prophet as God's authorized and commissioned messenger. The consumption of the twelve stones by the divine flame which enveloped them was also interpreted as a prophecy that the twelve tribes would be restored to their unity as a nation, by the pervasive influence of God's Spirit blending all into one. If there was any such prophecy intended, however, it was spiritual in its meaning, and looked forward to the Christian church for its fulfillment (Todd).

39. People . . . fell on their faces — an involuntary act of reverence at one of the most awe-inspiring spectacles that human eyes have ever been permitted to see. Rawlinson suggests that the light was so blinding that the people prostrated themselves and hid their faces. The Lord, he is the (R. V. omits "the") God. — They were convinced at last. All hesitation, all doubt, disappear in an instant. Baal is dethroned. Jehovah is acknowledged as the true, the only, God.

IV Inferential

1. "One, with God, is a majority."
2. "He that believeth shall not make haste" (Isa. 28: 16).
3. After spiritual declension the first step towards restoration is to rebuild the broken altar.
4. In honoring Him "in whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," we should forget political divisions and animosities.
5. It is not the length of our prayers, but their accordance with the Divine will, and the faith in which they are offered, that secures the blessing.
6. God still "answereth by fire." Fiery tongues descended at Pentecost. The "Spirit of burning" will fall upon any heart prepared for His consuming, refining work.

V Illustrative

1. O watchers on the mountain height!
Stand with eye steadfast there;
O wrestlers in the vale beneath,
Cease not your sevenfold prayer!
- A finger, hand, an arm, a form
Of power and grace divine —
The heavens shall awe with blessed showers,
The earth with raindrops shine.
- Oh, dare with loving hearts to bring
The sacrifice of blood!
While Hope stands watching on the mount,
And Faith lays hold on God.
(Homer N. Dunning.)

2. In the lonely struggle of duty the inevitable loss of human aid must be replaced with our affinity with God. He that invented human virtue, and breathed into us our private veneration for its greatness; He that loves the martyr spirit, scorning suffering for the sake of truth; He that beholds in every faithful mind the reflection of Himself; He that hath built an everlasting world, at once the shelter of victorious goodness and the theatre of its yet nobler triumphs — enwraps us in His immensity and sustains us by His love (James Martineau).

3. Pizarro, in his earlier attempts to conquer Peru, came to a time when all his followers were about to desert him. They were gathered on the shore to embark for home. Drawing his sword, he traced a line with it from east to west. Then, turning toward the south, "Friends and comrades," he said, "on that side are toll, hunger, nakedness, the drenching storm, desertion, and death; on this side, ease and pleasure. There lies Peru, with all its riches; here, Panama and its poverty. Choose each man as becomes a brave Castilian. For my part, I go to the south." So saying, he stepped across the line. One and another his followers followed him. This was the crisis of Pizarro's fate. There are moments in the lives of men which, as they are seized or neglected, decide their future destiny (Prescott).

East Greenwich Academy

THE board of visitors to East Greenwich Academy present their report with genuine satisfaction and pleasure. We desire to commend the growing influence and power which the institution has shown among the educational forces of the country for nearly a century. The New England Southern Conference ought to feel honored in having this Academy under its special patronage. In this and similar institutions the young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church should be trained; for such opportunities as are here presented would, if wisely used, guarantee their future usefulness. We commend the administration of Principal Blakeslee, and emphasize the design of the school as expressed by him — "to furnish the best possible facilities for a thorough culture under religious influences." We are pleased to note the elevated tone of the entire student body as a result of this principle. The homelike surroundings, the friendly intercourse of faculty and students, the ennobling associations among the young men and women, the personal interest of teachers in scholars and their anxiety to develop noble character, the high and genuinely noble exhibition of the spiritual force of true religion among the young people, have produced an increasing admiration in the minds of the board of visitors.

Through the energy and wisdom of the Principal the school has been favored with proficient instructors, and it is upon the work of this faculty that the reputation of the institution must be dependent. Our investigation of the methods of instruction pursued, the character of the examinations given, the proficiency of the work of the student body, have given us a new sense of the need of similar able and skilled instruction in all our schools. We desire to record our conviction that the quality of the instruction given at East Greenwich Academy should demand a much larger patronage than the school at present enjoys. Our inspection of the work of the various departments has given us a high idea of its thoroughness, and we desire to commend most heartily this worthy institution to the patronage of the friends of education.

We express regret at the departure from the faculty of Prof. G. D. Bussey and his accomplished wife. They have not only imparted the technical instruction of their re-

spective departments to the minds of the students, but as well have endeared themselves to their hearts. We are pleased to announce the election of Albert F. Blakeslee, A. B., to the chair of mathematics and sciences, and the securing of Prof. W. L. Gray, of Denver University, for the conduct of the musical department.

Each department of the school is worthy of special mention. We note the high proficiency shown in the commercial department in penmanship, stenography, type-writing and business practice. While the examinations in the departments of liberal arts showed the thoroughness with which the studies were pursued during the year, the department of fine arts was no less conspicuous in thoroughness in the exhibition of talent and proficiency shown in the several recitals and in the exhibition of drawing in the art room. The piano recital for graduation was unique and of a very high order. The department of elocution deserves credit for the high excellence of its work as shown in the recital and prize declamation contest.

The school is in pressing need of a commodious building to compensate for the loss of the dormitory by fire in 1896. The usefulness of the school should not be imperiled for lack of such a building. With increased accommodations, the patronage of the institution will increase. We urge upon the friends of the Academy that they give their moral and financial support to so worthy an endeavor, and we believe funds will be provided to erect a ladies' cottage which will be a credit to the donors and a worthy testimonial of the superior work done by this historic school. May the richest blessings of Heaven rest upon East Greenwich Academy!

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WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

REV. D. H. ELA, D. D.

COMMENCEMENT brought the usual annual gathering of friends, patrons and benefactors to the beautiful college and city of Middletown. It is a gathering which would be scarcely noticed in a large city, but in Middletown becomes a matter of absorbing interest. All things conspired to make Commencement most delightful.

The past year has been one of quiet but steady progress in all departments. No large gifts have been added to the college resources — an instalment of \$15,000 from the Fayerweather estate being the largest item. But very desirable improvements have been made in the college chapel; and the athletic ground — henceforth to be known as the Andrus Field — has been nicely graded and fitted up for athletic games, all at the expense of John E. Andrus, of New York, treasurer of the trustees. The library fund has received some additions, but yet lacks the long sought \$50,000.

The various departments of the college curriculum are yearly becoming broader, more varied and complete. New work is planned in the departments of Latin and Greek, in French and German, and in the Romance languages and literature. In the history department, European governments will be a special study the coming year, and in American government the administrations of Washington and John Adams. In the department of ethics will be given a course of lectures on theism and a new course on the English Bible. With more complete apparatus than is to be found in any institution in the country, careful experiments are being carried on in physiological chemistry to determine the nutritive value of foods and of alcohol, the waste of energy in physical and mental labor. Physics, chemistry and biology are all concerned in these investigations. In the course in chemical physics lectures on the synthesis and constitution of the so-called aniline colors will be given next year. These items indicate the activity in all departments of the college.

The annual meeting of the trustees was a very pleasant one and quite fully attended. The report of the treasurer showed the productive resources of the college to be \$1,253,000, and the annual income \$112,000. The aggregate of salaries paid is \$59,000. Few changes have occurred in the faculty the past year; the most important, perhaps, was the resignation of Instructor Charles H. Judd, an alumnus of Wesleyan, who goes to a full professorship in New York University. Dr. Raymond Dodge was elected to fill his place. Prof. Merrill, head of the Latin department, was given a year's vacation for study in Europe. There were rumors afloat that he had received a tempting call from Maine State University, but older colleges with bigger names, such as Yale and Princeton and Chicago, have sometimes wooed in vain in Wesleyan faculty. Maine may in turn be unsuccessful.

The old board of officers was unanimously re-elected, and William Hoyt, Bowles Colgate, Samuel T. Camp, Phineas C. Lounsbury, and Geo. S. Coleman were re-elected trustees. Andrew C. Field, of New York, was elected in place of Dr. Wm. Rice deceased; W. R. Walkley and W. C. Wallace were elected by the alumni. The most interesting incident in the union meeting of the alumni and trustees was the presentation to the college of a portrait of Bishop Foss, former president. The presentation was made on behalf of friends in Philadelphia in a very happy speech by Rev. Dr. F. B. Lynch, of the class of '81, and responded to by Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the class of '51, in such eloquence as only greatness of head and heart and spirit could produce.

The Commencement exercises on Wednesday morning in the Methodist Episcopal

Church were presided over by President Raymond. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, missionary secretary. One young lady, Hattie Bernice Hall, of Springfield, and seven young men — Adolphus Stewart North, Ailing Prudden Beardsley, Warren Lanning Hoagland, Jr., Benj. Ernest Sibley, George Edward Andrews, George Wilbur Osmun, and George Bush MacComber — represented the class on the platform. All the addresses showed careful study and the individuality which results therefrom, and the delivery was in keeping with the thought. If there was less of mere oratory than the Commencement stage sometimes furnishes, there was also an utter absence of the stump orator, and the graces of voice and manner were not wanting.

President Raymond then conferred the baccalaureate degree upon sixty-four members comprising the class of 1898. Twelve students of the University — eight from the graduating class — have already entered the Volunteer Army in response to the President's call.

The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on Middlesex Alfred Bailey, '77, Emporia, Kan., and George Lincoln Plimpton, '91, Tilton, N. H. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Wilbert P. Ferguson, principal of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J.; Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, New York city; and Rev. Joseph Pullman. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Henry T. Burgess, president of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Australasia, and Samuel Foster Upham, D. D., '66, professor in the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.

At the Commencement luncheon in Fayerweather Gymnasium, D. L. Robertson, class of '78, acted as toastmaster, and President Raymond spoke for Alma Mater, followed by Dr. C. F. Rice on "The Days of Old;" Rev. D. G. Downey on some "Functions of a College;" Geo. D. Beattys for "Young Alumni;" Prof. C. T. Winchester for "The Faculty;" and B. E. Sibley, of '98, for "Youngest Alumni."

The reports from all who were privileged to hear President Raymond's baccalaureate sermon accorded it high praise as a thoughtful, manly, and inspiring discourse. Dr. Cadman's sermon in the evening was variously estimated, but all agreed that a distinctively new star had arisen in the sky of pulpit oratory.

Monday morning came the report of the committees and the award of prizes, read by Rev. Herbert Welch, as follows: Harrington prize in history, George B. MacComber, '98, Waterman, N. Y., with honorable mention of S. A. Moyle, '98, Derby; Joseph D. Weeks prize in economics, W. L. Hoagland, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; Pierce prize in chemistry, H. A. Ingraham, 1900, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Weeks prize in mental philosophy, Arthur E. Young, '98, New Britain; Greek archaeology prize to W. H. Leslie, '99, Portsmouth, N. H., and G. L. Noyes, '98, Lisbon, N. H.; Camp prize in English literature, E. M. Spencer, '99, Philadelphia, Pa.; Johnston prize in electricity to A. B. Albro, '99, Greenville, Mich.; Spinney prize in Greek, H. F. Baker, 1900, Rockland, Me.; Phi Beta Kappa prize in Latin, H. D. Byrnes, 1900, New York city; Rice prize in mathematics, Miss Mary Palmer, 1900, Shelton; Wise prize in ethics, E. W. Burr, '98, Middletown; Walkley prize in psychology, F. L. Flinchbaugh, York, Pa.; Sherman prize in Greek, W. H. Clemons, 1901, Hartford; Ayers prize for best preparation for college, Barton Camp, 1901, and W. H. Clemons, 1901, both of Hartford; Olin prize in English composition, E. W. Burr, '98, Middletown, and G. W. Osmun, '98, Danbury; junior exhibition prizes, first, Joseph Beech, '99, Elizabeth, N. J., second, W. R. Mattoon, '99, Van Etten, N. Y.;

junior debate, C. A. Hadley, '99, Black River, N. Y.; Parker prize in elocution, A. E. Legg, '99, Killingly, with honorable mention of C. H. Davis, 1900, Lynn, Mass.; forensic declamation prize, H. D. Byrnes, 1900, New York city; Hibbard prize, freshman declamation, R. H. Jones, 1901, Brooklyn, N. Y. The G. Brown Goode prize in natural history and the Taylor prize for the best English poem were not awarded. The Rich prize was taken by George Bush MacComber.

The annual Class Day exercises were held Monday afternoon under the class maple in front of North College. The music was by Hatch's Band of Hartford. The president's address was by Warren Lanning Hoagland, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; response by Rev. Dr. Bradford Paul Raymond. The class history was by George Edward Andrews, Newfields, N. H., and the oration by Alfred Tredwell Davison, Brooklyn, N. Y. Geo. W. Osmun, of Danbury, read the poem, F. J. Brown, of East Greenwich, made the presentation to the lower classes, and A. S. North, of New York, was the prophet. For pipe ceremony De Witt Hubbell, Buffalo, N. Y., was master of ceremonies. Edward Laird Mills was ivy orator.

The permanent officers of the class of '98 are: President, W. L. Hoagland, Jr.; secretary, Edward William Thompson; marshal, George Leroy Noyes; choragus, Samuel Alfred Moyle.

The fifteenth annual Commencement concert of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs was held in the evening in the college chapel. The clubs were assisted by F. L. Brown as reader.

The various fraternity receptions Tuesday afternoon were very largely attended. The external and internal decorations of the houses were magnificent and enjoyment reigned supreme.

In the evening business meetings were held, and banquets enjoyed. Then came the annual serenades which occurred in the early hours of this morning.

At the alumni meeting the following officers were elected: President, Dr. F. Mason North, '72, New York city; vice-presidents, Rev. C. F. Rice, D. D., '72, Springfield, Mass., George D. Beattys, '85, New York city, Prof. Marcus F. White, '88, New Britain; recording secretary, Prof. L. Oscar; secretary, Librarian W. J. James, '83, Wesleyan; treasurer, Seward V. Coffin, '89, Middletown; executive committee, Rev. Herbert Welch, '87, Hon. D. Ward Northrop, '88, Elmer G. Derby, '83, Prof. M. B. Crawford, '74, and Judge W. U. Pearne, '74, all of Middletown.

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UNIVERSITY SERMON

REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.

[Preached before Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on Lord's Day, June 26, 1898.]

TEXT — "For the love of Christ constraineth us." — 3 COR. 5: 14.

ST. PAUL writes to the Corinthian Church after an almost miraculous escape from deadly peril. His deliverance causes him to break forth into a strain of thanksgiving, and the play of deep feeling runs through this second letter so that it somewhat resembles the moods and climaxes of a masterpiece of oratorio.

He is led to write of the Christian ministry; he shows to the converts who were disposed to be factious the difficulty and danger, the rapture and sanctity, of the life he lived. But behind its joy and sorrow, its glory and offense, its heights and depths, stands its motive-power, the love of Christ. So forcibly are these things set forth, that after the lapse of eighteen centuries we can hear the beating of St. Paul's heart on every page. And in this fifth chapter is the culmination of what is known as his first apology for the enterprise to which he was absolutely enslaved: "For whether we be beside ourselves, it is unto God, and if we are of sober mind, it is for your cause."

The Apostle, like his Lord, had been charged with madness. Nor is this difficult for us to understand. His was a life of fastidious purity in an age of riotous excess; he was consumed with passionate intensity for what he held as truth, and was thus rendered unable to admit the easy maxims of an almost ethereal selfishness. The contemptuous leer of materialistic cliques glanced harmlessly upon this veteran of the cross — upon his ecstasies, his mysterious flights, his transcendental teaching, his utter scorn of consequence. For these, to him, were the signs of his daily renewal unto his Master. What to his critics and his enemies appeared as the learned babblings of a mind distressed were in reality the tokens of eternal wisdom, the pledges of an immortal life beyond the power of sin and death. His madness, forsooth! Browning has well interpreted it in the words of Karshish concerning Lazarus: —

"His heart and brain move *there*, his feet stay *here*.
So is the man perplexed with impulses
Sudden to start off crosswise, not straight on,
Proclaiming what is right and wrong across,
And not along, this black thread through the
blaze."

Such an attitude was a startling rebuke to men whose hands grasped the black thread of a fleshly world, and whose eyes were blind to the "vast distracting orb of glory" on either side that meagre thread of black. It revolutionized St. Paul's view of the proportion of life and the investment of his purpose and his influence. Though his moods varied, his aim remained the same. Today a vision, tomorrow an argument, but always "unto God," and "for your cause."

The love of Christ signified to the Apostle Christ's love for every child of man. Its manifestation in the supreme sacrifice of the Cross had called forth the love of the redeemed slave toward his Lord, and all that Lord's purpose, so far as St. Paul could comprehend it. "By this historical manifestation of love in life and service and death and glory I am entirely held and always driven forward," cried he. "It constraineth me." "For we thus judge" that One died for all, and therefore "all died with Him." The believer has shared the full length of the Cross, and in that perishing unto sin there was the secret of our resurrection unto new life and righteousness. The Christian is the slave of Christ, and in his slavery finds his freedom and his crown.

Then in the fifteenth verse of this same chapter is given the summary of the Christian interpretation of life. Christ died and

rose again that we might live a life in which every thought and action should be subservient to His blessed and gracious services for mankind. The conceptions hitherto entertained concerning the race died at Calvary. The despotisms of material estimate, the delusions of the fleshly vision, alike have disappeared. "Henceforth we know no man after the flesh." Yes, though Christ incarnate has been known of us, His spiritual sovereignty reigning through grace in all sympathy and service to all men has displaced the former vision. We adore the universal risen Lord and are not to be misled into a sensuous worship.

With such marvelous language, difficult for us to appreciate and understand in its fullness and depth, does St. Paul set forth the constraint of love.

Brethren and students of this University, I find no weightier message than this one in the New Testament. It bespeaks the ultimate law of your being, it explains the secret of a greatly noble and useful life in the duties of the days toward which many of you are moving forth with eagerness and hope. And though there are several effectual methods of presenting the claims of Christianity, I deem this text the one that verifies our faith most completely, and so justifies itself again and again. For it contains the very genius of that wonderful development of personality, of thought, of life and of duty, which has been the characteristic note of progress during the Christian era.

Let us look upon these more closely in their relation to the binding power of the love of Christ. And in so doing I ask you to remember that we are purified, uplifted and made strong by that external object to whom we by faith attach ourselves, to whom in service we devote ourselves. Christ to St. Paul was the great centre of his growing love. The words of the Master made his law of daily doing; the life of the Redeemer in mysterious and far-reaching senses is reproduced in His faithful and obedient servant; and finally even society, through the individual man and his consecration, is to be the second incarnation of God, the body of Christ, the kingdom of heaven, an effectual in divine purposes as is your right arm to your body.

We deal first with

PERSONALITY,

for this is the initial point of inquiry. The love of Christ has enlarged and ennobled the men who have yielded it their obedience. Very man of very man, in all selfless devotion and utter abandon of highest aspirations, has been nurtured and matured in and by the Incarnate Son Himself. His universal Person has given us universal sympathies and affinities. And the two great thoughts contained within the compass of the text constitute the compulsive power of a new affection; they breed the constraint of which St. Paul here speaks. His discovery of God to man as the Father of all, and His transference of sacrifice from man to God in His death, are the organic truths which have won men to His standard.

The first of these teachings concerning the Holy Father is the life-blood of the words by which we ourselves live. When you attempt its analysis you at once perceive how inexhaustible it is. We are the vital products of God's own Being. Our reason, our freedom of will, our capacity to respond to His claims upon us, have their origin, their correspondence and their sequel in the Blessed One. They are faint reflections of the central sun, whose light envelops us all. Well may St. Paul cry out, "Who then shall separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord?" It is a natural relation and cannot be broken. Out of this relation proceeds the true doctrine of the Cross and Passion. It cannot be accounted for by mere intellectual processes. The pre-

eminence of redemption is not due to any theories we have constructed, since they are but our feeble attempts to gaze upon its glories. Rather is it true that the Divine Victim endured the shame because it was a necessary process of unfaltering love toward man. Necessary, I repeat, since such sacrifice is not only the highest proof of that love, but, further, it is and has ever been the one, the only, the indisputable method by which beneficent affection works amid the ruined and sinful conditions of life. All godly services bears the print of the nails. I remember how Macaulay, in his essay on John Milton, describes the individuality of the Puritan as being born afresh by contemplating these truths. And in a sermon never to be forgotten I once heard Dr. Fairbairn of Mansfield College, Oxford, dwell at length upon their influence over the respective characters of John and Peter and Paul.

Again, the love of Christ in us is the love of man by us. The spirit and the body are not more closely united than are these parts of my statement. Their alliance is so sure that none can determine where the one begins and the other ends. Under its sway man became for the first time a universal being. Divisions created by race, language and religion, on the one hand, or caste and culture on the other, were abolished forever, and humanity was fused into a solidarity. Mr. Illingworth has well expressed the power and extension of personality in his Bampton Lectures: "As persons we are identical in the midst of change, and on account of our identity we are potentially infinite, for we can progressively appreciate the things and influences outside us, and so transform them, from being limits, into manifestations of ourselves. We enter spiritually into the alien forms of

The Health of the Hair

is indicated by its condition. When the natural secretions decrease; when the hair becomes dry, splits at the ends and comes out in combing; when the gloss disappears and the hair becomes gray or faded, the ill health of the hair is indicated. The success of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is due to the fact that it restores the hair-producing organs to their natural vigor. It encourages and promotes the secretions of the hair follicles, and thus gray or faded hair regains its original

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being that surround us. . . . We gradually make the world our own. . . . A world within us instead of without us, in which we are no longer slaves, but free." Carrying forward this fine interpretation somewhat beyond the meaning of the learned writer, what a kingdom the Christian mind becomes, over how great an empire does the sanctified heart reign! I may be speaking to one here who resembles Saul of Tarsus rather than St. Paul in Rome. Like the former, you are occupied with the narrower horizon, concentrated upon yourself, and having received every scholastic benefit of this University, you still lack the one thing needful. Hear me, for a space, on its attainment. It has been said that Jesus created a new type of man, and perhaps the Apostle is the brightest example of the creation. The contrast between the two natures in the one individual is so great as to be startling; it has made Christian apologists regard his conversion as an evidence for their religion. Yet that conversion was but the beginning of a wonderful spiritual development. St. Paul's first vision of Jesus was not as the Son of Man, but as the Son of God. He beheld Him as the Lamb in the midst of the throne. In the desert solitudes of Arabia the Apostle saw for a moment beneath the uplifted veil and heard the voice which will one day shake the heaven and the earth, the sea and the dry land. By successive stages, and in strict obedience to that heavenly vision, he found the "deepest grounds of earthly sympathy." And he grew in proportion and in breadth as he thus measured in his apostolic career all the space between the chorus of the seraphim and the shades of Nero's prison. "Each stage was an expansion, tragedy was lost in triumph,"* and Paul was never so great, so powerful, so instrumental, as when he stood amid the declining light of an eventide ended by bloody death, and, uplifted by the vast succor and strength of the love of Christ, cried out and claimed the worlds above and around and beneath his feet for his Sovereign, the Crucified One. He knew by divine instinct that the heart of paganism was shattered, that Christ and not Nero had conquered in the world-conflict. The religion he lived and taught had run through every troop and leaped over every barrier which was against it. And in that hour he was ready to be offered up and the time of his departure was fittingly at hand. So he fell on the field of victory, none of the Lord's servants dying more gloriously; "and yet many died and there was much glory."

The goal of manhood in Christ which St. Paul thus attained is measured by his teaching in the Epistle to the Ephesians. In the third verse of the seventeenth chapter he shows how our souls may be rooted and grounded and enlarged in and by universal love, by the love of the text. And so enriched was his personality by this contact with Jesus that his life became the history of the commonwealth of God during the first hundred years of its existence. Thus the bigoted zealot became the generous, whole-hearted servant and minister; the hard, steely temper of the persecutor was transfused and subdued into womanly tenderness; the blinking, purblind and encircled view gave way to a width of outlook commensurate with the love of God for all things He has made.

Now I am speaking to men who have the same nature and possibilities. They may be acted upon by the same law of the kingdom, and results as it pleaseth God to give them in their order may come to you as to the Apostle. Nor need I do more than remind you of the importance of personality. That has been enforced upon you by all your study of the past, far and near, in every age the same. Life will be to you what you are to

* See Matheson's "Spiritual Development of St. Paul" (pp. 320-326).

life. If you fail, life will be a failure; if you succeed, life will be a success. The reflection of its mirror is the faithful image of yourself. I use these words, conscious that they are liable to be misunderstood, but you will interpret them aright.

And doubtless your hearts have turned toward the motherland, when emperors and princes and millions of men drew near in thought and solicitude to see the great son of England pass, as Arthur passed of old. The dignity, the order, the simplicity, and the holiness of Gladstone's personality will outlive his magnificent services in his many fields of labor. The triumph of his life was in its consecration to Christ. "He was, first and last, and in the innermost core of his being, an evangelical, clinging, with the strong and simple assurance of a childlike faith, to the great central realities of personal sinfulness and personal salvation through the cross of Christ. In this trust he lived from his boyhood up to the eighty-ninth year of a life spent in the most engrossing and distracting of secular occupations." So testifies one who knew him well. And after such a testimony all is clear, and we understand how this man got the start of the majestic world and bore the palm alone, so that his death was like the fall of an empire. For nearly twenty centuries the bead roll of apostles, martyrs, prophets, saints, the leaders and guides of the best and noblest life of states and men, has given the same testimony. In the light of the manifested love of Christ they have been constrained to first know themselves, as did St. Peter in the twilight of early dawn upon the shores of Galilee. And after the humiliation and the tears, whatever of purity and attractiveness and spiritual insight and genuine power has been their portion and endowment came from the same Christ and Lord, unto whom be glory forever and ever.

Again, the love of Christ has

DOMINATED AND INSPIRED THE HISTORY OF THOUGHT.

It had and continues to have a most significant hold upon the reasoned beliefs of men. How can we account for this grasp upon the inner chamber of the soul? The persuasive conceptions prompted by His utterances to us have outrun and gone beyond the deductions of human wisdom; they have urged men forward toward sublime objects; they have rendered them unconsciously heroic. Max Müller defines religion — "a perception of the Infinite such as produces an effect upon the moral character and conduct of men." Not merely a perception of the Infinite — that is, as Max Müller uses the phrase, delictical theology — but such a perception as produces an effect upon the moral character and conduct of men. Now the text fulfills this definition, goes beyond it and overwhelms it with a larger meaning. It reveals the greatest manifestation of God in Jesus Christ, and the character and conduct resulting therefrom have long challenged the admiration of men.

In this relation of love to life and thought you may recall one illustration — the august doctrine of God as contained in the New Testament. During the intellectual activities of the past two centuries this conception has grown in influence and it has become richer in meaning. Nowhere can there be found a more potent adjustment, a more splendid generalization, of the truths of Theism than in the blessed trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit. A distinguished theologian who constantly places the church under obligations for his effectual ministry, Rev. Dr. W. T. Davison, has recently said that "the doctrine of the Trinity sheds a flood of light upon certain dark places in the views of Divine Personality as propounded by pure reason; that it enables man to steer clear at the same time of the Scylla

of Deism and the Charybdis of Pantheism."* Now this revelation arose out of the Divine love. The shadowy inferences of unaided reason could never have discovered it. Think of it! Our eternal Father, afar off and yet ever nigh, overwhelming us and yet uplifting us, commanding and again comforting us, just, and still our Justifier. By reason of His absolute perfection, holiness, purity, righteousness and resistless power, He subdues into silent awe the purest seraphim before the throne.

How can this awful God be ours — our Father and our Friend? How can He temper the light of His radiance so that we may meet it and not die? Here does the love of which the Apostle speaks discover itself that it may reveal Him in Christ. Our Elder Brother drew near to us as the voice from out of the excellent glory. He came in the flesh. He comes still by the Holy Spirit, daily, hourly, everywhere into human life, into "the abyssal depths of personality," and forever determines these questionings.

Behind that knowledge we thus derive from the light which shone in the face of Jesus Christ, there is the shoreless sea of God's affection, a love without beginning and without end, whose morning dawns afresh in every cycle of the ages, as in every moment of our individual life, forever articulate with our highest good and crying out amid the chaos and the strife, —

"O heart I made, a heart beats here!

Face, my hands fashioned, see it in myself!

Thou hast no power, nor mayest conceive of mine,

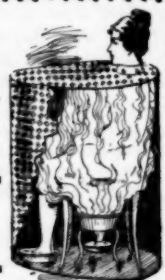
But love I gave thee, with myself to love,

And thou must love me who have died for thee!"

Such a mystery as the Trinity is regulative more than speculative. But the love dwelling therein and proceeding therefrom is the archetype of all life, law, social order and final glory. It ordained the principle of maternity, the one bright gleam in those otherwise

* See "Christian Interpretation of Life," pp. 147-148.

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savage and brutal conditions of animal life, the slow amelioration of which sometimes puzzles the observer. This instinct ripens in quality as it nears the human sphere, until it stands before us in the best memory of derived love any young man here today can claim—the memory of his mother. From maternity came the offspring; but children are only the vehicle of a great spiritual manifestation. For motherhood has given us the secret of undefiled affection, of consecrated suffering; it is the largest token in our earthly life of that Divine source whence it is derived.

Now your thought of God makes or un-makes you, as men. It informs every feature of your intellectual being. Not until the writers of the New Testament had apprehended it as revealed by the Master, did they in turn become the masters of their day. Their theology was the product of their devotion to Christ; their efforts to interpret Him and justify His ways to men were due to their love for Him personally. Where is there an intellectual outbreak to be compared with that given in their writings, in their view of nature, and its amelioration of brutal conditions through emancipated manhood? Think of their ideas of sin and retribution, of the duties and privileges of the new city of Jehovah, of how St. Paul felt the kindling rush of celestial visions and St. John compressed centuries into seconds in his apocalyptic procession of the destiny of the nations and of the ages. All this unique contribution concentrated around the Christ, and ever and anon the flow of argument is checked, the story of prophecy is laid aside, that they may pour out a flood of pent-up praise and gratitude and homage at His feet.

The period of formulated creeds came later. Nor can we afford to neglect it; for Augustine and Chrysostom and Tertullian and Origen are one in Christ in their deep appreciation of His life and love, and because of this, upon their names the poppy of oblivion doth not scatter its dust. Their obedience to the truth of the text determined their value to after times. For in so far as these fathers and doctors apprehended the constraint of Christ's love have they served the cardinal truths which make men free. When they wandered thence, their contributions were distractions from the heart and centre of the Gospel.

I have small space to speak of the wrong metaphysic which lies behind and invalidates so much philosophical thought today. Nor is there need to be lengthy on this point. For I am glad to say that men are bringing into captivity unto the obedience of Christ many of the scientific theories which we had, perhaps hastily, assumed as being permanently against us. The slow process of the ages needs God, and cannot afford that He should be cast out from its thinking. Goethe has well said that centuries of doubt are Saharas of useless effort. We owe very little to agnosticism or the less polite forms of unbelief, save that they have provoked us afresh to seek God. And in this search we shall find Him, as did Bacon and Descartes, Raphael and Handel, Romanes and Gladstone, in the knowledge of the glory which shone in the face of Jesus Christ.

The love of Christ has constrained men towards the behests of conscience; it has made them

OBEDIENT TO THE CALL OF DUTY.

For it always seeks the highest good of its object. Christ knew this, and so He went forth from the arms of Mary to the arms of death. The ethical compulsion of His passion for man's highest self is almighty; it is our great apologetic. If we possess it in any sense the world is awed into silence, and beholds the power of the better world to

come and gratefully recognizes the same. David Livingstone, bowed in agony in the African jungle, the tumult of fever running high in his wasted body, writing with a grasp upon the pen of inborn resolution not to die until he once more plead the cause of Ethiopia, is one of the living epistles read and known of all men whose value to the cause of Christ is infinitely beyond comparison. The age is ethical; it demands such sacrifice at our hands. That sacrifice cannot be made unless we claim for our own hearts the all-victorious love of God.

How well illustrated is the ethical constraint of life in the story told by Mr. F. W. Myers concerning George Elliot. They walked in the Fellows' Garden at Trinity College, Cambridge, and she began to speak of three great words—God, Immortality, Duty—and added, pathetically: "How inconceivable the first, how unbelievable the second, and yet how peremptory and absolute the third." Sometimes the fight with death, of which "In Memoriam" speaks, must be waged through the latter trumpet call. Men who reject us and scorn our message cannot dispute the weight and virtue of a life lived out to the last in the right and for it, always and at any hazard. And without admitting the pessimistic wall of George Elliot's agnosticism—indeed, deploring her own disastrous failure to fully respect the sanctions imposed upon her by the duty which she so reverently upholds—we can learn the lesson of the incident, and remember that wisdom is justified of her children. For the one organ which can take the splendors we have hitherto discussed and with them illuminate the details of our daily life and habit is a sanctified and enlightened Christian conscience.

The love of Christ has begotten that wealth of morals which silences the objector. He emphasized the individual, He showed the subjectiveness of virtue, the method of inwardness, the need of interior purity, of unmixed motives, and heart cleansing. With unaccustomed words, the more searchingly terrible because of their infrequency, does our Lord point out the danger of violating this inner chamber of the man of the heart.

My dear brethren who are leaving this University, who sit here as its students for the last time, I beseech you to remember that "if the light within you be darkness, how great is that darkness." In vain is your intellectual equipment and esthetic delight and keen appreciation of the book lore and artistic grace opportunity pours out before you, if your heart is not right and clean and good. There is a poverty which denudes the richest prospect. It comes against you like an armed man—poverty of conscience. For if the springs of your nature are poisoned,

the stream is altogether deadly, though flowing through the fairest landscapes. Over many a gifted man, college-bred and capable of manifold usefulness, may be said the words:—

"This is death, and the sole death,
When man's loss comes to him from his gain,
Darkness from light, from knowledge ignorance,
And lack of love from love made manifest;
A lamp's death, when, replete with oil, it chokes;
A stomach's, when, surcharged with food, it starves."

The only way known to avoid this worst doom of all is by your submission to the love of Christ. He was Himself obedient as the Son unto the Father. The will of that Father was His meat and drink; in its inception and execution there was no jar, no discord, no irrelevancy. The rule of virtue received its mightiest approval in its translation from the radiance of heaven to the darkness of earth, out of the abstract into the concrete, and this by the life of Christ and the life in Christ. For between Him and the Father there was the bond of love, and duty came to the Son with the light of eternal morning fresh upon her brow.

So was it with St. Paul. The word "conscience" is always trembling upon his lips. Love and service, conscience and duty, were one in his thought. He protests unto Felix, "Herein do I exercise myself to have a conscience void of offense before God and men alway." He tells the Sanhedrin: "I have lived before God in all good conscience unto this day." To his son in the Gospel, Timothy, he declares: "I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers in a pure conscience," and bids him "hold faith and a good conscience." While once more the end of the charge (as it is of mine today) is said to be "love out of a pure heart, and a good conscience, and faith unfeigned." When he mounts up into a solemn sublimity of asseveration and abnegation of self, he invokes conscience: "I say the truth in Christ. I lie not, my conscience bearing me witness in the Holy Spirit." To Paul the salvation of Jesus Christ had proven precious because it provided the cleansing and guiding power for this organ. He had found the objective standard for it in the will of God. He had gone beyond the plane of reason and philosophy, beyond human relations and the moral order, to sit in willing bondage at the feet of the Lord and learn of Him.

Let us, then, accept the gift of God in Christ. The current of modern life is controlled too largely by what I may call unconscious Hedonism and Agnosticism. Because of the inferior grasp of morals, even in many religious circles, one is beset by false standards and perplexing counsels. Heed none of them. The simplicity which is Christ's is



A Woman's Wish

for dishes that can be thrown away after every meal, to avoid the tiresome task of dish-washing, cannot be granted. Would she have the next best thing? Let her wash the dishes—so easily it's almost a pleasure—with

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yours through this great redemption of body, soul and spirit. And in motive, as well as in action, the significant quality He imparts is righteousness. "This do because it is right." Thus is the norm, the standard, continually supplied in the law of the Lord and the life of the Word who

"wrought
With human hands the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
More strong than all poetic thought."

The tracing of the power of Christ's love in personality and life, in thought and conscience, and in duty, as the outcome and expression of these, has left us but one course to adopt, and that is, to accept Christ now and to accept Him forever. Many of you have already entered into the Sabbath keeping of inviolable peace which establishes and sustains the settled heart. To all of you, I trust, the paramount potency of Divine love in your thinking as men and as Christians has become a conviction. I do not bid you dwell too long upon the reward of these things I have advocated, though he who findeth them findeth life and honor and length of days. Rather would I point out, in closing, their benefit in enabling you to self-mastery and to accomplishment of what is assigned to you by the great Taskmaster. "If conscience had power," said Butler, "as it has authority, it would indeed govern the world." That power comes to our souls now and here when we make our obedient response to love's long tender call.

The "progress" of the "Purgatorio" really belongs to you, has already begun in some of you, and waits for the remainder. From the white marble of sincerity and self-knowledge the love of the text conducts you onward toward the rough block of self-denial and self-discipline, and upward once more to St. Paul's loftiest height upon the red and glowing porphyry of loving self-devotion where he wrote the words from which I have spoken. Thence the soul ascends in circling steps the mount of purification toward the freedom of the infinite and the presence of the Highest. And here progress is easy as "for a vessel to go down tide." God's law is our delight, and our investiture the crown and mitre betokening kingship and priesthood over self and sin.

But ere we cry in conscious victory that we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us, the world awaits the service of such an enfranchised personality. And such service is delight to the loving soul — is an imperative necessity in these days before you. The rewards come later to us; they come now to the toll-worn and the aged, who have fallen in the fight. For us there are wrongs to right and lives to live in the defense and establishment of the city of God. We say concerning our work: —

"The wages of sin is death; if the wages of Virtue be dust,
Would she have the heart to endure for the life of the worm and the fly?
She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove or to bask in a summer sky;
Give her the wages of going on, and not to die."

And Christ has bestowed upon her that donation, that immutability by which the stars are kept in their orbits, and she will have it until their dust is sown through the spaces of the heavens. Therefore, being Christ's, we shall go on, and not to die, allied to God through love of all things high and eternal. To this end has the Son of God been manifested, and to this end do we live, for the love of Christ constraineth us.

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THE CONFERENCES

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Providence District

East Weymouth. — Upon entering this new field of labor Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Kingsley were accorded a generous welcome and assured of the hearty co-operation of this people through the medium of a pleasant reception which was tendered them on the Wednesday evening following their arrival. The vestry was profusely decorated with potted plants, flags and bunting. A very choice musical program was rendered during the evening. The ninth anniversary of the Epworth League was observed with appropriate exercises on Sunday, May 15. The day was opened with a prayer-meeting at 5.30 A. M., and at 10.30 the League and congregation listened to an inspiring sermon by the pastor. In the evening the anniversary program prepared by Secretary Schell was used. A patriotic entertainment was given June 8, and a large audience was present.

Providence, Cranston Street. — The Epworth League held a social at the Deaconess Home, June 8. There was a large attendance and a very enjoyable evening was had. At the last communion service 2 were received into this church by letter. Rev. C. H. Ewer is pastor.

Warren. — The pastor, Rev. H. W. Brown, a member of Tobin Post No. 24, G. A. R., gave the Memorial address "to a crowded house and a most appreciative audience." He closed with an original poem on "The Battle of Manila," which was greeted "with much demonstration." On a recent evening the Ladies' Aid and the Epworth League tendered a reception to the members of the choir. There was a large attendance, a fine program, and a bountiful collation. Sunday, June 26, Dr. Hamlen and wife were present the entire day in the interests of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. Mrs. Hamlen gave the evening address. Their visit was greatly appreciated by the people. The contribution was \$50 — an advance of over 800 per cent. over previous years.

Washington. — On the evening of June 20 the Methodist Young People's Societies in the Pawtuxet Valley, met with the young people of this church. The exercises were in charge of Mr. John M. Nye, and consisted of praise-service, love-feast, and addresses by the following pastors: Revs. E. W. Goodier, Centerville; E. S. Hammond, Hope; C. A. Smith, Washington and Phenix.

District Epworth League. — Mr. J. M. Nye, president of the District Epworth League, has about completed the program for the next convention, which is to be held in the Tabernacle Church, Olneyville, July 13, beginning at 9.30 A. M.

Centerville. — Rev. E. W. Goodier, who was assigned to this field in April, has won the confidence of this people, and they expect steady, substantial progress under his leadership.

Hope. — The work here continues to advance under the faithful leadership of Rev. E. S. Hammond. The thirty converts of last winter's revival are receiving such care that they are all prospering in the spiritual life.

Phenix. — The pastor here, Rev. C. H. Smith, is abundant in labors. He has preached by request special sermons before the I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and the public schools. The work is hopeful and the people are encouraged. Three adults were received at the last communion.

Providence, Hope St. — Sunday, June 12, Rev. R. S. Miller, the pastor, delivered the memorial address for the Providence Veteran Firemen's Association in their hall on South Main St. The organization has over three hundred members. The *Journal* spoke in highest terms of the effort. The official board has voted Mr. Miller the month of August for a vacation, which he and Mrs. Miller will spend with her parents at Nantasket.

Providence, Broadway. — The Epworth League Circuit Social, which was held in this church, was a successful affair and reflected credit on the committee of this church League. Sunday-school rally day on June 19 proved to be a very helpful day. Rev. Dr. Blakeslee gave an entertaining and instructive address on Christian education.

Providence, Union Ministers' Meeting. — The June meeting was held in Y. M. C. A. hall, and the paper was read by Rev. C. A. Stenhouse. At the October meeting the subject of organization against the saloon will be the order of the day.

Woonsocket. — Rev. H. B. Cady was chaplain at

the military camp, Quonset, June 12, and his work was much appreciated.

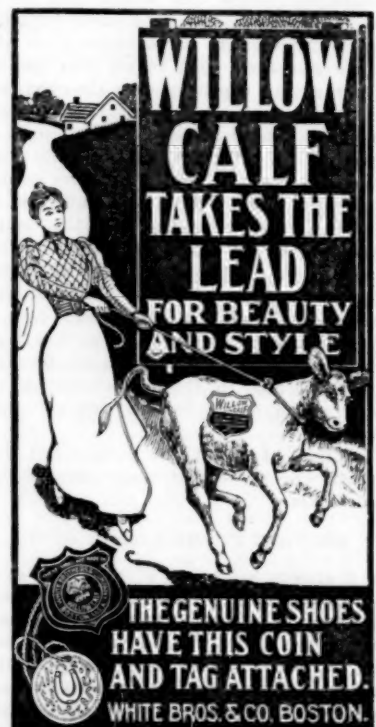
Providence, Asbury Memorial. — The Ladies' Aid of this church raises about \$600 per year to meet the interest due on the mortgage and the annuity of Miss McKnight, the generous patron of this church. She has cancelled a mortgage of \$5,000 which she held against this church, in return for this annuity. The remaining mortgage is for \$5,000.

East Greenwich Academy. — The graduation exercises were unusually successful this year. Bishop Mallalieu presented the diplomas; he was once a student here. Rev. J. S. Bridgford, of Hill's Grove, as chairman of the board of visitors, made the report. The report highly commended the management of the principal, Rev. Dr. Blakeslee, and referred to the quality of the instruction as worthy of the largest patronage. The class of 1896 presented a corner-stone, appropriately inscribed, for the proposed new ladies' cottage. A number of distinguished visitors, from clergy and laity, were present.

Holbrook. — The pastor, Rev. W. J. Kelly, has received 4 by letter since Conference, and in the Epworth League prayer-meetings several have asked prayers. Children's Day was observed by a special sermon for the children in the morning and a concert in the evening. June 21, a patriotic concert was given in the church, which was attended by a congregation of 250. The church issues a monthly calendar, neat in form and conveying the important notices for the month.

Nantasket. — Rev. J. W. Morris, the pastor, received 4 by letter, June 5. The young men's meeting held early Sunday morning is maintaining the interest and yielding good results. Mr. Morris delivered a patriotic address in the Sunday evening service recently that attracted a large audience and gave much satisfaction. The subject was, "The Need of the Sword;" a full abstract was published in the Brockton papers.

Providence, Trinity Union Church. — The new legal title to the consolidation of Chestnut St. and Trinity Churches of this city has been made by the legislature, and the two boards of trustees have, with proper conditions, become the custodians of the two properties. The arrangements, when enforced in detail, will finally bring the normal conditions required by the Discipline of our church. It will be of interest to the student of our Conference Year-book to make mental note of the following facts: Trinity Church's roll of membership was carefully pruned at the close of the last Conference year. Thus from 725 members and 50 probationers it became a body with 560 members and 45 probationers (see Year-book 1895). Chestnut St. Church reports in the latter Year-book 261 members and 9 probationers. Since Conference and before the real consolidation took place Chestnut St. Church carefully revised its roll, and, like Trinity, marked "removed



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without certificate" every person who could not be accounted for, and the result was a sudden decrease of membership to less than 200, including probationers. Hence if the roll of the "Trinity Union" were now called, it would not show over 750 names, probationers included. The pastor, Rev. A. J. Coultas, will, therefore, not be expected to account for more than has been committed to his care and the gains of the year will be added to a number that represents an actual membership.

Personal. — At the graduating exercises, on the invitation of Principal Peck, Rev. C. A. Stenhouse offered prayer in the classical high school, and also in the Doyle Avenue grammar school on the invitation of Principal Kingsley.

Providence, Broadway. — Mrs. J. O. Randall, the pastor's wife, has returned from a six weeks' sojourn at her former home in Steubenville, Ohio. Miss Conn, her sister, returned with her.

Brockton, South St. — Rev. O. W. Scott, the pastor, is the Junior superintendent of the First General Conference District, and in that capacity was present at the Vermont State Epworth League Convention held in Burlington, June 21-24. A very interesting conference of Junior workers was addressed by Mr. Scott on "Twig Bending." According to the report in the *Free Press and Times*, the delegates received many helpful suggestions.

KARL.

New Bedford District

Eastham. — A largely attended and successful reception has been given the new pastor, Rev. W. H. Allen, and family. Mr. G. H. Clark voiced the welcome of the community. Cake and ice cream were served. The parsonage has been put in excellent repair through the efforts of the Ladies' Sewing Society. Mr. Allen was bereaved, early in the Conference year, by the death of his father.

East Wareham. — The Upper Cape Sub-district Epworth League convention will be held with this church, Wednesday, July 13. Rev. George S. Butters, of Somerville, will deliver an address. This sub-district includes the chapters in Wareham, Bourne, Falmouth, Sandwich and Barnstable.

East Bridgewater. — Sunday, June 5, 8 were received by letter. Children's Day was observed on June 12. The pastor spoke in the morning on "Religious Literature." The Sunday-school presented "Pictures of Heroic Methodism" in the evening to a large and interested congregation.

Whitman. — The Children's Day collection exceeds that of last year. This church has the honor of furnishing both the president of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. John E. Tibbetts, and of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Paul Black, both of whom have been recently elected to office and are rendering most acceptable service. Miss Alma Johnson, daughter of the pastor, received the first prize for an essay at the prize exhibition of the Whitman high school. Miss Johnson graduates with high honors.

East Falmouth. — The platform and audience-room were prettily decorated for the Children's Day concert. The school did its part well. Rev. O. L. Uter, the pastor, is spending the summer in Europe, the pulpit being supplied by Rev. Geo. A. Pegram, of Boston University.

Fall River, Brayton Church. — The old church property has been disposed of, and the sum thus realized applied on the indebtedness incurred in building the new church. This enterprising society rejoices in a splendid new property valued at \$15,000, and all but \$3,000 paid. The pastor, Rev. R. M. Wilkins, preached the memorial sermon, May 29; subject, "The Model Soldier." At 3 P. M. on the same day, the three lodges of I. O. O. F., accompanied by a brass band, attended service at this church. It is needless to say that the house was crowded, the music excellent, and the address of the pastor worthy of the occasion. Children's Day was observed, Presiding Elder Everett preaching the sermon in the morning. The collection was in excess of the sum called for. The week-night prayer-meetings are well attended. The pastor is at present giving a series of addresses on, "The Necessity of the Holy Spirit for Success in Christian Work." The newly-elected officers of the Epworth League were recognized with appropriate service and addresses by the pastor and Mr. Geo. W. Penniman.

Personal. — Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Everett celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their marriage, June 17, at their pleasant residence, 326 Cottage St., New Bedford. The invitation was

general through the district, and from 2 until 10 P. M. our genial presiding elder and his gifted wife received their guests. Rev. Edward Williams, of New Bedford, who assisted in the marriage ceremony twenty years ago, and Mrs. Ruth Mayhew, with whom Mr. Everett boarded previous to his marriage, were special guests. Beside the friends in New Bedford and vicinity who greeted Mr. and Mrs. Everett almost en masse, a large number were present from the charges on the district — Taunton, Fall River, Little Compton, Wareham, Cataumet, Sandwich, Edgartown, Truro, and others being represented. Many beautiful presents, china and otherwise, were given by churches and individuals. The Howard Church of New Bedford, organized by Presiding Elder Everett five months ago, presented a beautiful piece of china. Truro accompanied its congratulations with a comfortable arm-chair. The ministers of New Bedford and vicinity, through Rev. J. P. Cooper, presented the Expositor's Bible (twelve volumes). The ladies of County St. Church assisted in entertaining guests and serving refreshments.

L. S.

Norwich District

W. F. M. S. — The auxiliaries of the eastern section of Norwich District met in convention in New London, June 15. Mrs. B. Povey gave a cordial welcome to the delegates, to which Mrs. G. H. Bates responded. The morning session was devoted to business and reports from auxiliaries. Miss Alway, vice-principal of the Missionary Training School in Brooklyn, gave a deeply interesting Bible reading.

In the afternoon Mrs. S. K. Luce brought greetings from the W. H. M. S. and paid a loving tribute to the memory of Frances Willard. A unique exercise entitled "Prescriptions for Missionary Impediments" was found to be very enjoyable and profitable. Miss Alway gave an outline of the work in the training school for missionaries, also of her work in India. Her efforts were of a high spiritual character, and the convention felt they had not only been edified and instructed, but had received a spiritual uplift. The Little Light Bearers were present, in charge of Mrs. James Sterry, and contributed their share of the afternoon's enjoyment.

M. G. D., Dis. Sec.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

Manchester District

Marlow. — A great change has been made in the appearance and comfort of the parsonage. The old building on the lake shore close by has been removed and the site cleared. The house has received a coat of white paint, beautifying it very much, and a fine set of substantial as well as handsome furniture for parlor and sitting-room has been put in. Perkins Brothers received an enthusiastic vote of thanks from the quarterly conference for the earnest work done by them on parsonage improvement. The Sunday congregations are excellent.

Derry, St. Luke's. — All bills of last year have been paid and about \$60 surplus paid over to the trustees for special bills on property account; \$64 more are pledged this year than last, encouraging the people to add \$50 to the preacher's support if all is well at the next quarterly conference. The parsonage is the recipient of a nice cherry bookcase and 125 volumes — commentaries, cyclopedias, history, science, biography and miscellany — a good nucleus of a permanent parsonage library. It is the gift of Mr. W. F. Smith, now of East Manchester. May his tribe increase!

Enfield and West Canaan. — It is hoped that the work here will receive a fresh impulse from the Wilmot camp-meeting, of which its pastor is one of the board of managers. The meeting promises to be of exceptional interest. Presiding Elder Robins having promised aid and also Rev. J. L. Felt, of Bristol. Rev. J. H. Emerson, of Plymouth, is expected to direct the choir, and the people are anxious for the presence and help of Rev. J. T. Hooper, of Raymond; and Rev. G. B. Goodrich, of Marlow, whose unique and profitable ministry is remembered by many, will also be present to assist.

Grantham and Springfield appreciate the hard-working man who labors among them, and would like to enlarge his financial income at each place. The quarterly conference at Grantham did order a small increase by unanimous vote.

East Lempster and South Acworth will each try to pay a claim the same size as last year. All who know the conditions sincerely sym-

pathize with Pastor Hudson and family, because of the illness of his wife, the result of an accident during the winter caused by the blowing in of a heavy door. Rev. C. D. Stafford, whose home is in this charge, is an earnest helper of the pastor, and although now more than fifty years of age he is a thorough-going advocate of Epworth League work in all its departments. If all local preachers were as hearty and consistent in their support of the pastor as is this man, we should expect better results to attend our labors everywhere.

Hillsboro Bridge and Centre are glad of the helpful ministry of Rev. J. Simpson, and hope by diligent co-operation with him to find the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hands.

Nashua, Main St. — The financial situation is somewhat better than a year ago, since a more thorough general canvass for subscriptions has about reached every person in the congregation. The loss of Mrs. Hill is felt in many ways here.

Nashua, Arlington St., has secured a plan and expects very soon to contract for foundation for a new church and push the building as rapidly as possible. All willing helpers are hereby invited to contribute to the building fund of this courageous company of Crown Hill Methodists.

Hudson, so far as heard from, is of the opinion that the Bishop treated it generously this year, putting a pastor a man wise and prudent, diligent and fervent. Well on in the second hundred calls in the sparse population of this country charge since Conference, this old soldier honors his uniform.

Personal. — Rev. Josiah Hooper, joyful in the Lord, bids fair, if spared, to become a veritable St. John to the country about the land of Goshen where he lives. He has now attended six funeral services since the last session of the Annual Conference. He also preaches with acceptance on the days when the pastor of the local Baptist church is detained at Newport for communion. The blessing of returning eyesight is recognized by this man who has had an experience of seven years in darkness, and although vision is as yet only with one eye, he has, with the help of his wife, built a woodshed and carefully piled away his year's stock of fuel.

Claremont Camp-meeting. — Preparations for a successful campaign at Claremont camp-meeting are being pushed forward. G. W. Stevens, Esq., of Claremont, will have charge of the boarding-house, and rooms can be secured by application to him for both the summer school and camp-meeting. The summer school plan originated with Messrs. Jenkins and Deetz, and was intended mainly as a help to the young men of both Conferences. Presiding Elder Davenport, of Montpelier District, has succeeded in getting assurance warranting the expectation that Dr. M. C. B. Mason, of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, will spend Sunday, Aug. 28, with us and preach, which will give him a much larger hearing than he could have on the

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day first promised. We are expecting a "feast of fat things" and a good spiritual uplift.

Wilmot Camp-meeting will be interdenominational, as last year, and we hope for a good attendance all through the week. Dr. Gile, of Colby Academy, Presiding Elder Robins of Dover District, Pastors Felt, Prosser, Reed, Locke, Francis, and others are expected to put in their testimony this year.

At our district stewards' meeting recently held in Manchester, not one of the six stewards of the Queen City appeared. How easy it is to trust others to make up the plan when all are eminently wise and good; and yet—
SIRON.

MAINE CONFERENCE

Portland District

Biddeford.—Important improvements have been made on the church and parsonage. The unsightly fence has been removed from the church yard and the building is to be painted. A pleasant feature of the first quarterly meeting was a reception tendered to the presiding elder and his wife by the pastor and people. Mrs. Carlos Heard, the new superintendent of the Sunday-school, made a very pleasant speech of welcome. At the Sunday evening prayer-meeting two young men came forward to renew their allegiance to Christ.

Gorham.—A beautiful two-story house, of nine rooms, has been purchased for a parsonage. It is centrally located, with a large lot of land, and is one of the best on the district. No burdensome debt is incurred. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Cashmore, deserves great credit for his business-like management of the transaction, and the church is to be congratulated on having a modern, well-built parsonage. E. O. T.

W. F. M. S.—The Portland District Association W. F. M. S. held all-day meetings at Kittery and at Biddeford, June 15 and 16. The weather proved all that could be desired. A good number was in attendance, and with Miss Ruth Marie Sites as speaker, the days were full of privilege and blessing.

At Kittery, Mrs. Luce led the morning hour of praise and testimony. Reports followed, some encouraging, and some following on to know and do better things. Mrs. Harriett F. Porter, the newly-appointed Conference secretary for young women's and children's work, outlined the plan she proposed, and urged parents to co-operate in giving early missionary instruction to their children. A paper prepared by the Conference secretary, Mrs. R. H. Turner, was read, setting forth the excellences of the *Missionary Friend* and forcibly urging its claims upon every member of the Society.

Noontide prayer and lunch followed.

In the afternoon Mrs. Bovard, of York, gave an exceedingly interesting article on children's work. Mrs. Porter read a paper written by Miss Flora Lord, of Chestnut St., on "The Tithing System," which might be helpful in these days of depleted treasuries had it a wider circulation. Miss Sites filled the remaining time, holding the attention of the audience with intense interest. The members of auxiliaries in this southern part of the district have had so few helps of this kind, that they appreciate the privilege fully, and voted to hold a similar meeting in the autumn at Eliot, and also voted to send Mrs. Porter as a delegate to the Branch meeting.

At Biddeford, on the 16th, the devotional hour was led by Mrs. Luther Freeman, of Chestnut St. Reports of auxiliaries and of the treasurer followed. A note of thankfulness was audibly expressed as it was announced that there had just been received from the estate of the late Miss Mary Ann Derby, of Alfred, the sum of \$494.75, for this Society. The Home Missionary Society receives an equal amount. Mrs. Holmes, of South Portland, gave interesting facts culled from Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin's late letters from China and Japan in recent numbers of the *Christian Advocate*. So full and so rich was the up-to-date feast, that the physical wants were nearly forgotten, and it was 12.45 before we could call halt for lunch. Mrs. Benj. Freeman offered noontide prayer.

The afternoon service opened with prayer by Mrs. McGeech, of West Portland. Mrs. Turner was present, and gave with her own emphasis her article on the claims of the *Missionary Friend*. Miss Alice Lord, of Chestnut St., by her "Providence of Missions," led us through the centuries of the past to the wonderful openings of the present day. Miss Sites followed, telling

of the openings and the advance made in China as she had seen it. The day was all too short for the good things furnished by the committee on program of the Woodfords church, Mrs. Ira Locke, chairman. Excellent music was furnished by the Saco church. The churches of Pleasantdale, Westbrook and South Portland had the privilege of having Miss Sites with them during this itinerary.

Lewiston District

Yarmouth.—The corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid with impressive ceremonies, June 10. Revs. C. A. Brooks, the pastor, J. A. Corey, E. O. Thayer, A. S. Ladd, J. H. Roberts and J. B. Howard had prominent parts in the exercises. Seventy-five members of the newly-formed Epworth League were present in a body, every one with a badge upon his or her breast. Brief speeches were made by the three presiding elders present, after which a box, prepared for the purpose and filled with church documents, was placed in the cavity of the corner-stone; the top of the corner-stone was placed in position, and the exercises concluded with prayer and benediction. In the evening, instead of the usual class-meeting, Rev. Dr. A. S. Ladd preached an able sermon. It is hoped that the new edifice will be completed some time in September.

East North Yarmouth.—Congregations have increased, new families have been gathered, and the outlook is encouraging. An endeavor is being made to secure money for needed repairs upon the church edifice.

South Waterford.—The newly-organized Sunday-school held an interesting Children's Day concert, Sunday morning, June 26. The parsonage has been newly painted and is now rented, the rent money being applied to the preacher's salary.

Sweden.—Since our last visit the church here has been re-painted.

Norway is enthusiastic in its appreciation of the Annual Conference recently held there. Business in the shoe shops is dull, and church finances are consequently depressed, but a united and harmonious church would doubtless triumph over every difficulty.

South Paris gave a royal welcome to her returning pastor, Rev. I. A. Bean. The society is united, and aggressive and the work of Sunday-school and Epworth League are well maintained.

Empire Grove.—Camp-meeting at Empire Grove begins Aug. 15 and closes Aug. 22. The prospectus of the meeting is already in the hands of the preachers. It is hoped that the attendance will be unusually large. Let every pastor feel himself responsible for the success of our district camp-meeting.

The committee for the Episcopal Fund remind preachers and societies of the importance and need of making prompt and just payments of the apportionment for the support of the Bishops. Our Bishops, no less than pastors and presiding elders, depend upon the contributions of the societies for their maintenance. Let us, in the administration of church finances, provide things honest.

JUNIOR.

VERMONT CONFERENCE

Montpelier District

Wilmington.—The pastor of this charge, Rev. J. E. Farrow, has an immense field to cultivate, his territory embracing parts of four towns and two States. His itinerary is as follows: Every Sabbath morning at the church at Wilmington, every other Sabbath afternoon at Green Mountain Hall at Whitingham, the alternate Sunday afternoon at Odd Fellows Hall at Readsboro, and on Sunday evenings alternating between the Opera House at Munroe Bridge, Mass., and a hall at Snowville in the town of Wilmington. This is like an old-fashioned Methodist circuit.

Brattleboro.—Having once entertained the Conference Epworth League convention, the young people of this place know a good thing when they see it, and so came out in force to the Burlington Convention. Mr. Sanford A. Daniels, the district Epworth League president, lives at this place, and is one of the most active, energetic, enthusiastic and useful young men in the entire Conference.

Putney.—This charge, which has been in a low and discouraged state for some time, is looking up. The attendance is slowly increasing, and some who had not been at service for a long time are beginning to be regular attendants. A series

of revival meetings, at which the pastor will be assisted by Rev. E. W. Sharp, of South Royalton, who is a former pastor, and Rev. W. H. White, of

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Newbury, is planned. Let the prayers of the churches ascend for this work.

Bellevue Falls.—Under the able administration of Rev. F. W. Lewis the work on this charge goes on prosperously. The evening service has been changed from 6 o'clock to 7.30 on the Sabbath, and the attendance at this service is constantly increasing. The first quarterly conference voted to slate the church edifice, and Pastor Lewis is already soliciting the funds for this desirable improvement. It is also hoped that the interior of the church edifice can be frescoed the present season.

Athens.—A visit to this parish found the pastor, Rev. M. H. Smith, popular and successful. In addition to his labors in caring for this charge and another in the adjoining town of Brookline, Mr. Smith has charge of the village school during the present term.

Brookline.—The attendance at the Sunday-school at this place is increasing, and the future looks bright with hope. Revival meetings are planned for in the near future. The salary of Pastor Smith was cheerfully increased.

Ludlow.—The congregations and Sunday-school in connection with this church continue to increase in size and interest. Special emphasis is laid upon the evening service.

Barnard.—Four persons have recently been converted in the regular services of the church. It is conceded on all hands that Pastor Lawton has the "go" in him, and is the right man in the right place.

Montpelier.—Two adults have been taken on probation and baptized, and 5 received into full membership from probation. The church was closed for the summer, June 27, the audience meanwhile worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The reason for closing is found in the extensive repairs to be made in the interior. Pastor Gillies preached a baccalaureate sermon before a Massachusetts educational institution, and opened with prayer the recent State Republican Convention. Wilbur E. Newton, son of Rev. O. E. Newton, of Evansville, a graduate of the Seminary, was given a local preacher's license at a recent official meeting.

Windsor.—Perfect harmony reigned at the first quarterly conference, and all seemed hopeful that this would be the most prosperous year in the history of the church. This church made a gain of 26 members and probationers the past year, and is in a better condition to grow now than ever before. All are devoted to their talented pastor, Rev. Charles O. Judkins.

Bradford.—The sum of \$2,700 has been raised for a new manse, and the old parsonage has been moved away to make room for the new and modern residence which is to take its place. Mr. Vernon A. Doty, the efficient president of the local Epworth League, was married on the 30th ult. to a sister of the wife of Rev. L. P. Tucker, of this Conference. The ceremony was performed at Putney by Mr. Tucker in the presence of family friends.

North Thetford.—In accordance with the wishes of all concerned, Rev. A. H. Baker, of Thetford Centre, supplies this charge this year. The congregation to which he ministers is an unusually intelligent one, and everything seems to be moving on smoothly and hopefully.

Fairlee.—This place is fast becoming a popular summer resort, the fame of the scenic beauties of Lake Morey drawing large numbers of visitors each year. Among these visitors is Rev. T. P. Frost, D. D., whose annual sermon in the village church is an event in the history of the community.

Thetford Centre.—Judge S. M. Gleason of this burg is one of the leading men of the State, and a brother of whom our people are justly proud. Pastor Baker is planning for a vigorous revival campaign in the early fall.

Union Village.—Rev. H. T. Robinson, the newly appointed pastor of this people, came promptly upon receipt of the telegram announcing his appointment, and has already made almost the rounds of his parish. Mr. Robinson is a graduate of Iowa Wesleyan University, and has taken one year in the Boston University School of Theology. His wife has also university and theological training, and they seem admirably fitted for the work to which they have been assigned. Something of the spirit with which they have taken hold of their duties may be seen by the fact that they both walk around the parish in making their calls, and often walk a distance of three or more miles of an afternoon. Mr. Robin-

son also walks out three miles each Sunday afternoon to an out-district appointment.

Hartland and North Hartland.—This charge is efficiently served by Rev. E. L. M. Barnes, A. B., whose salary was increased at the first quarterly conference. The outlook at North Hartland, where a Sunday-school has been organized since Conference, is especially hopeful. Revival meetings are contemplated at this point ere long.

Bondville.—The revival interest at this point has steadily continued since the close of the series of revival meetings—a fact which speaks volumes both for the faithfulness of Pastor Putnam and the genuineness of the work. An Epworth League is soon to be formed, and a preaching appointment established at Rawsonville.

Sub-District Epworth League Rallies.—District President Daniels of Brattleboro is arranging for a series of sub-district League rallies at different points, and has already planned for those at Barnard and South Londonderry. The object of these rallies is to put new life into the Leagues of the district, and to give special help to those in the smaller communities.

Summer School.—Rev. Messrs. Judkins and McGlauffin, as the committee representing the Montpelier District, are assisting in arranging the program for the forthcoming summer school, which will be held on the Claremont Camp-ground the third week in August. Full details will soon be issued to the pastors, and there should be general and genuine co-operation. This movement has within it the possibilities of great good. Its success or failure depends almost wholly upon the degree in which the pastors aid the committees in the work mapped out.

Annual Camp-meeting.—This will be held at the usual place, and on the fourth week in August. Inasmuch as the millstone of debt is now removed, the attendance should be larger than for a long time. Let there be universal prayer that this may be a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. RETLAW.

St. Albans District

Personal.—On Wednesday, June 15, Rev. Peter Merrill and wife celebrated, in a very enjoyable way to himself and friends, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. They are in feeble health and unable to attend church services. However, they have lost none of their love for the church they so long and faithfully served. A few near friends and relatives gathered at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. J. M. Jefford, Enosburgh Falls, where they make their home, and spent the day in a good, pleasant and social way. Mr. Merrill is one of the honored men of Vermont Conference, who for many years endured all the toils of the faithful, efficient itinerant, and has ever been true to God and Methodism. Some years ago, owing to feeble health, he retired from the active field. Shortly after, an accident rendered one of his limbs entirely useless, and now his only means of moving about the house is a wheel-chair. He enjoys all the

sweets of a cheerful Christian life. The local paper, speaking of the anniversary, says: "Aside from the families of their son, the Hon. Olin Merrill, and daughter, Mrs. J. M. Jeffords, there were present Mrs. Mary Garland, Brentwood, N. H., Mrs. John Farnham, Williamstown, Vt., and Rev. F. M. Garland, wife and daughter, Swanton, Vt. Mr. Merrill, who was 77 years old last December, was born at Corinth, Vt. Mrs. Merrill was born at Epping, N. H., and was 81 years old last February. They were married at West Barnard, Vt., June 15, 1848." No cause of the church ever suffered in their hands. While broad enough in their Christian views, they are Methodist Episcopal through and through. Every minister of this Conference will join in wishing them many years of peace on earth.

Vermont State League.—Your reporter enjoyed the delightful privilege of participating in the exercises of the first State League Convention, held in the city of Burlington, June 21-23. The convention was the most enthusiastic and the most satisfactory meeting of Methodist young people that has ever been held in New England. In attendance, interest, and profit it could not be surpassed. About nine hundred delegates registered. It was estimated that there were two thousand strangers in the city—delegates and visitors. The convention from beginning to close was brimful of enthusiasm. The addresses were able and eloquent. As a report of the meeting will, no doubt, be given by some special HERALD representative, we need only express our own sense of appreciation of the benefit realized, and record our convictions of the value of such a gathering of Methodist young people. It was a great meeting. The convention was greatly honored in having Bishop Vincent present. The people of Burlington gave delegates and visitors princely hospitality. CREAMER.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

Bangor District

Alton, Argyle and West Oldtown.—This charge, as the name indicates, reminds the pastor of the saying of his illustrious predecessor, "The world is my parish." Rev. S. M. Small, however, hopefully enters upon his fourth year, by the unanimous request of the people. The work opens well, and having gotten it in hand, he and his wife are enjoying a few weeks' vacation in his native county, Aroostook. He looked in upon the Ministerial Association in Monticello.

Brownville and Henderson.—The new pastor Rev. E. S. Burrill, and wife received a hearty welcome and enter with glad hearts upon their work. He is laying plans for great things this year. A new church at Henderson is already the topic of conversation. He really seems to be the right man in the right place. An interesting exercise at the quarterly conference was the baptism of the infant child of the pastor.

Carmel and Levant.—We find Rev. M. Kearney settled down and squaring away for his second

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year's work, fully determined to make it the best of his life. The people generally gave him a cordial welcome.

Easton.—The pastor, Rev. J. W. Hatch, finds himself settled and at work in his native town and is most joyfully received by all. We shall look for great things on this charge this year.

Guilford and Sangerville.—These are manufacturing towns employing large numbers of men in the woolen mills. The shut-down will affect our contemplated work somewhat, but there are loyal hearts and able hands to sustain, and the pastor, Rev. D. B. Dow, looks hopefully upon the work. The Sunday-school has never before numbered so many nor the interest been so good as now. Rev. Geo. Martin, one of Guilford's promising young men, just closing his third year in Colby University, will supply the union church at Greenville during his vacation.

Harmony and Athens.—Rev. M. S. Preble cheerfully enters upon his second year's work on this charge, and people and pastor are expecting a good year. There are good and loyal hearts here, deserving of success.

Hodgdon and Linneus.—Conditions seem favorable and the work demands a blessed revival here this year. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Barker, and wife are praying and working for great results. We found a spirit that indicated a grand good year.

Monticello and Littleton.—One of the most interesting and valuable Ministerial Associations and Epworth League Conventions in the history of the district has just closed here. A large number of ministers and delegates were present. The papers were many and most excellent, and they have been a real benediction to this deserving church. Rev. F. H. Osgood enters upon his third year with great courage. The quarterly conference unanimously voted an increase of salary this year and are delighted with their pastor.

E. H. B.

Rockland District

"What has become of the reporter of Rockland District?" Sure enough! What has he been doing? He has visited fifty Methodist preaching places, held thirty quarterly conferences, delivered four special addresses, and traveled seven hundred miles, mostly by team. Since May 28, with three exceptions, he has had one or more appointments every day. He has secured four additional supplies, and at this writing (July 1) every charge has a pastor. General satisfaction prevails throughout the district. Receptions have been almost universal, and the year opens with hope and vigor. There have already been a few revivals, and some pastors have raised full apportionments for benevolences. Great diligence will be required to keep our church interested at the front.

Belfast.—Rev. G. G. Winslow's third year opens pleasantly. He has the honor of having served the Conference the longest of any man in the effective ranks. Promptness and energy are marked qualities of the man.

Boothbay Harbor.—Rev. William Wood is having a successful pastorate. His power is felt in church and community. The second year is opening well.

Bremen.—Rev. A. E. Morris received a hearty welcome on his return for the second year. The parsonage has been repaired, and several have been received to membership. The pastor and his family have been enjoying a well-earned vacation in Massachusetts.

Camden.—Rev. T. S. Ross enters upon his third year full of courage, still fighting the debt. "Victory for the brave." Interdenominational adjustments are being made at Centre Lincolnville, which give promise of blessing in the future.

Clinton.—Rev. J. A. Weed has received a cordial welcome to his new field. The year opens well, and we predict a successful pastorate.

Cushing.—Rev. H. I. Holt opens his second year with courage and energy. He is held in high esteem by church and community.

Damariscotta.—Rev. L. G. March has been assisted in revival services by Rev. and Mrs. Hampson-Hemus. A grand work has been done for the church. A tone of victory is heard on all sides. How any escaped a blessing is a mystery. A goodly number have been converted—not simply "risen for prayers," but converted. The whole town is more deeply moved than for years. The work of these evangelists seems to be free from criticism. They are held in high esteem

wherever they have labored. An effort is being made to secure them for the district camp-meeting.

Dresden.—Rev. J. W. Price is universally respected and loved. The third year opens pleasantly. His daughter Jennie graduated from Bridge Academy, June 17, and his son Arthur graduates from Wesleyan this year.

East Boothbay.—Rev. A. E. Russell is another third-year man. His pastorate is being greatly enjoyed by himself and the people. The chapel at South Bristol is soon to be dedicated.

East Vassalboro.—Rev. F. W. Towle has been very favorably received on this charge. A large amount of pastoral work is being done. We are confident of a prosperous year.

Friendship.—Rev. A. L. Nutter finds this charge to be well named. Three years of pleasant association and general prosperity are a sufficient test. Several candidates are to be baptized soon.

Georgetown.—Rev. C. F. Smith has been kindly received, and is enjoying his new field of labor.

Montville.—Rev. H. E. McFarlane enters upon his first pastorate with faith and energy. He gives promise of "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

Morrill.—Rev. A. D. Thibodeau will give his full time to the charge during the year, and we expect even greater results than last year.

North Vassalboro.—Rev. M. F. Bridgman expects this year to be the best of the three. The outlook is certainly brighter. The community needs a great reformation.

North Waldoboro.—Rev. C. W. Lowell hopes to make a successful raid on the remnants of debt during this his second year. Harmony and good-will prevail.

Northport.—Rev. Kelsey Ordway has been secured to supply this charge. He is a student at the Seminary.

Pemaquid.—Rev. C. E. Petersen is still on the line of march. All benevolences have been raised. A fine 1,000-lb bell has been placed in the church tower at New Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Hemus have been very helpful in revival work since Conference.

Pittston.—Rev. C. H. B. Seliger has been kindly received on his first charge in Maine. A new foundation is to be built and the church moved on to it. Other improvements are contemplated.

Randolph.—Rev. A. H. Hanscom rejoices in the prospect of a fine parsonage. A lot has been secured, the foundation laid, and the building contracted for. This will meet a long-felt need.

Rockland.—Rev. F. E. White, after a three weeks' vacation, takes up his work with joy and hope. Mrs. White has been very ill, but is much improved. All lines of work have been well cared for.

Rockport.—Rev. N. R. Pearson has baptized five since Conference. His added work at Lincolnville and Simonton make a busy pastorate. We expect to see the parsonage adorned with a new coat of paint at our next visit.

Round Pond.—Rev. R. A. Colpitts received a royal welcome to his new field, and enters upon the work with promise of large success.

Searsmont.—Rev. W. C. Baker enters upon his third year with this loyal people, hopeful of good results. This charge made a fine record on benevolences last year, giving \$40 for missions, with a membership of 60 and a salary of \$400. This, however, did not place it in the so-called "first class;" but another charge having 75 members and paying \$550 salary, with a better church property, gave \$30 for missions, and was rated No. 1 in "first class."

Searsport.—Rev. H. W. Norton (ex-presiding elder) received a most cordial welcome to this charge. The high expectations of the people are being more than realized. System characterizes every department of the church, and vigorous work is being done. Seldom do we witness a more happy adjustment. Several have been baptized. We predict a satisfactory and prosperous pastorate as a reward of loyalty.

Sheepscot.—Rev. W. A. Meservy begins his third year amid harmony and good-will. "Every one likes Mr. Meservy."

Southport.—Rev. C. F. Butterfield enters his new field of labor with faith and courage. Favorable comments have already reached us.

South Thomaston.—Rev. G. E. Edgett is in labors abundant. The parsonage tenement has been put in fine order, and the chapel is being re-

paired. The District Association will be held here, July 11-13. It was postponed on account of the death of Mrs. Bond, one of God's elect women. She was at the front in every good word and work. Our loss is great.

Thomaston.—Rev. S. L. Hanscom sends two sons, Warren and Frank, to the war. They are now at Chickamauga. Church work is moving pleasantly.

Union.—Rev. V. E. Hills begins his second year with victory. Five have been converted.

Unity.—Rev. Andrew B. Wood has been appointed pastor in charge. He is a junior in Dickinson.

Waldoboro.—Rev. T. J. Wright was heartily welcomed for the second year. General satisfaction prevails. Mrs. Wright has been very ill, but is improving.

Washington.—Rev. F. Pallidino is beginning to gather fruit. Some have joined the church and the debt is being paid. The pastor preaches at Razorville.

Westport.—Rev. E. O. Grimes, from the School of Theology, Boston, will supply this charge during the summer.

Windsor.—Rev. F. H. Jones, formerly district evangelist, is supplying this charge. The arrangement is proving very satisfactory.

Wiscasset.—Rev. B. G. Seaboyer begins his work here with promise of large success. Four have been received on probation.

Woolwich.—Rev. W. H. Dunnack was gladly welcomed back to this charge for the third year. All departments are well organized and in good working order. The benevolences for the present year are well in hand. "The early bird catches the worm." W. W. O.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

South District

Worcester.—In January, 1847, W. F. Mallalieu, then a tin-maker in this city (or rather town, for we did not put on city garments till a year later), under direction, made a lantern to be lifted up in the centre of our public Common. It must have been an excellent job—as indeed everything from the Bishop's hands is—for it has been in place during the more than a half century intervening, and only recently was it taken down, and by our late mayor, General A. B. Sprague, sent as a keepsake to the Bishop. It was made for the use of candles, and, in the interval, has seen the coming of gas, and its supplanting by the more brilliant electric light; but through all changes the old tin lantern was ready to shine on. It was one of the very last pieces of work done at his trade by the subsequent Bishop, for, soon afterward, he started for East Greenwich to begin his college preparation. Doubtless its final resting-place will be the Historical Society's room in Wesleyan Building, where it will be a fitting accompaniment to the many other relics of our Methodist divines. Only last week the Bishop was in the city and spoke to the members of one of Trinity's Sunday-school classes at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Legg. The preceding Sunday he gave three addresses before Swedish societies here. There is no appreciable growth of grass beneath the feet of Bishop Mallalieu even in vacation season.

Grace.—Nellie, the daughter of Samuel D. Waite, treasurer of the church, was married recently to George W. Swan of this city. Rev. William Pentecost performed the ceremony. Numerous gifts attested the esteem in which the young people are held. The Sunday-school has had its annual picnic, going to Crystal Lake, Gardner, and having the usual pleasure that accompanies a trip to that beautiful picnic ground.

Trinity.—The postponed meeting of the Home Missionary Society was presided over by Mrs. Geo. W. Mansfield, the wife of a former pastor of Laurel St., and the chief item of the gathering was an address by Mrs. C. W. Gallagher, of Auburndale, the general organizer and former Conference president of the Society. Her remarks were extremely interesting, and were reported at length by the local press.

Webster Square.—Rev. L. W. Adams and family have departed for their summer home at Hamilton Camp-ground, making the trip overland by horse power. Mr. Adams will return to look after pastoral duties till the 17th, when he will take his regular outing.

Laurel St.—The Sunday-school picnicked at Lake Wauashacum, Sterling. It was a basket af-

fair, and everybody went, including pastor and wife.

QUIS.

W. F. M. S. — The summer convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Fitchburg District was held Thursday, June 16, at Clinton, Mrs. C. H. Hanaford, of East Pepperell, presiding. — After the usual morning devotions, conducted by Mrs. L. P. Causey, of Gardner, an address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. A. M. Osgood, wife of the pastor of the entertaining church.

The nominating committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting held at Leominster (where it was voted to formally organize the district according to the constitution) reported the following officers: President, Mrs. C. H. Hanaford; treasurer, Mrs. A. Marsh. They were duly elected. By virtue of her office as district secretary, Mrs. J. A. Dunn, of Gardner, becomes corresponding secretary, with Mrs. B. F. Kingsley, of West Fitchburg, as permanent recording secretary, who was elected at the last convention. On nomination of the various auxiliaries represented, the following vice-presidents were elected: Athol, Mrs. J. H. Mansfield; Clinton, Mrs. A. M. Osgood; East Pepperell, Mrs. C. S. Denham; Fitchburg, Mrs. W. G. Richardson; West Fitchburg, Mrs. George E. Smith; Gardner, Mrs. C. M. Lord; Leominster, Mrs. James F. Allen.

A very interesting letter from Athol was read, responding to the question asked each auxiliary, "What is the Method you Pursue to Make your Meetings so Interesting that People will Want to Attend?" The answers contained many valuable suggestions and witnessed to a commendable degree of conscientious work. The president gave a detailed account of a "Little Light Bearers' Reception," and then exhibited and explained the use of unique designs for favors to be used and given at missionary teas and meetings.

At noon, prayers were offered, a hymn sung, and the audience adjourned to the ladies' parlor, where a delicious lunch was served in a charming manner in the form of "Mystery Lunch Boxes." Whoever originated the plan deserves much credit. Everything for the comfort of the guests was very generously provided by the local auxiliary.

The convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. A prayer and praise service was conducted by the pastor. Mrs. Quincy, president, presented the greetings of the missionary society of the Clinton Baptist Church. An excellent address on "Systematic Giving" was delivered by Mrs. W. G. Richardson, of Fitchburg. A beautiful duet was rendered by Miss Potter and Miss Lowe. The paper presented by Mrs. Turner, and the stories read by Mrs. Osgood and Miss Hamilton, also the addresses by the pastor and Mr. Burns, were enjoyed. The principal speaker of the afternoon, Miss Clara Cushman, greatly interested the audience as she related incidents which had come under her own observation in far-away China.

The children's hour was a pleasant one. Mrs. Osgood had prepared a short program, after which Miss Lowe rendered a solo and Miss Cushman addressed the children, illustrating her remarks by exhibiting relics from the foreign field.

Mrs. B. F. KINGSLEY, Sec.

W. H. M. S. — The third quarterly meeting of the New England Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society was held at Melrose, Wednesday, June 22. The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. F. T. Pomeroy, of Somerville. Mrs. J. M. Leonard must cordially welcome the guests to the hospitality of the Melrose Church, and Mrs. R. L. Greene responded in appropriate words. Mrs. Floyd, in her report as corresponding secretary, mentioned the exceptional opportunities for work in the Immigrant Home and Medical Mission. The reports from the district secretaries were all encouraging; some new auxiliaries had been formed. Miss E. J. Webster, treasurer, reported that some districts had already sent their full appropriation for the general work, and the indications were that all pledges would be met before the year expired. A larger amount of money than usual is being sent in from Mothers' Jewels. Mrs. D. F. Barber, of Newton, secretary of supplies, gave an itemized account of supplies sent South and West. The amounts were: Boston District, \$275.92; North Boston District, \$32.10; Lynn District, \$114.73; Springfield District, \$22.86; total, \$445.61 sent during the quarter. Mrs. E. L. Farr, of Roxbury, secretary of the religious periodical bureau, reported 25 periodicals placed in families, 25 new Bibles and a quantity of hymn-books sent to South Carolina, besides several



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boxes of magazines and other reading matter sent to schools in the South and to the soldiers in camp. Mrs. Ainsworth, agent for *Home Missions*, reported a falling off of subscribers all over the country on account of the increased price of the paper; but a number of auxiliaries were wide awake for the children's paper, and the children themselves were interested in securing a large number of subscribers for it. Miss Tewksbury, of Winthrop, mite-box secretary, reported that the work was increasing, and that \$90 had been received during the quarter from the mite-boxes.

The noontide hour of prayer was observed by silent prayer and an earnest petition voiced by Mrs. Stone, of Malden.

Mrs. Jeffs, of Hudson, manager of the Lucy Webb Hayes Home at Washington, D. D., made an earnest plea for funds to make the needed improvements there that the work demands. Mrs. Clark, missionary of the Immigrant Home, gave a fine report of the work done since the last quarterly meeting. In addition to the regular work of the Home—meeting of steamers, providing meals and nights' lodgings, and care of the sewing school—improvements and repairs on both the outside and inside of the building have been made at an expense of over \$200. All this has been accomplished by the faithful, untiring efforts of Mrs. Clark. To show their appreciation of her valuable work the ladies moved a rising vote of thanks.

At 2 o'clock Mrs. Mansfield called the convention to order. Rev. W. E. Dwight, of Melrose, conducted the devotional exercises. The business of the convention was continued by the presentation of Prof. Cooke's encouraging report of the Medical Mission. It was voted to secure Miss Newell, a recent graduate of the Lucy Webb Hayes Training School, as an assistant for Prof. Cooke the coming year. Mrs. Stone, in behalf of the auxiliary of the Malden Centre Church, invited the convention to hold the annual meeting there in October. Dr. Pickles, the speaker of the afternoon, was then introduced, and in a clear, comprehensive address gave the remarkable results achieved during the seventeen years of the Society's existence, \$1,500,000 in money, and \$75,000 in supplies, having been raised; 85 missionaries and 185 deaconesses trained for work; 13 schools of academic grade, from which 8,000 pupils have gone forth; 21 Industrial Homes where 2,000 girls have been trained; 4 Immigrant Homes; 20 Deaconess' Homes; 3 Orphanages; 1 National Training School; 1 Hospital and 1 Rest Home. He then spoke of the scope of the work among all classes and nationalities—colored and white work in the South, the Chinese on the Pacific coast, the Mormons in Utah, the Immigrants, Indians and Mexicans, Alaskans, struggling suffering pastors in the South and West, and the deaconess work in larger cities. Miss Swenson, of Melrose, rendered a beautiful solo during the afternoon session.

Mrs. Gallagher presented resolutions of thanks to the ladies of the Melrose Church for their gracious hospitality; to Dr. Pickles for his able and inspiring address; to Miss Swenson for the vocal solo so appropriate to the occasion; and to all who contributed to the delightful success of the third quarterly meeting.

Mrs. JOHN GALBRAITH, Recording Sec.

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last becomes necessary, the new coat can be applied without removing the old paint by burning and scraping, it is the most desirable. When, as a property owner, you decide to paint your house, and wish to practice economy and obtain durability, what kind of paint will you use? HENRY LIEBER.

CHURCH REGISTER

HERALD CALENDAR

Colebrook Camp-meeting,	July 4-9
First Gen. Conf. Dist. Ep. League at Bangor, Maine,	July 5-8
New England Chautauqua S. S. Assembly at Lakeview, South Framingham, Mass.,	July 18-20
Sixth Annual Convention of Christian Workers at Old Orchard, Maine, Rev. L. B. Bates, leader,	July 30-Aug. 8
HEDDING CHAUTAUQUA:	
Summer School,	Aug. 1-6
Biblical Institute,	Aug. 8-13
Assembly,	Aug. 13-20
West Dudley Camp-meeting,	Aug. 5-15
Richmond Camp-meeting, Rev. I. T. Johnson in charge,	Aug. 5-15
Piscataquis Valley Camp-meeting,	Aug. 5-15
Martha's Vineyard Camp-meeting,	Aug. 14-21
Wells Camp-meeting,	August 15-20
New Haven District Camp-meeting at Plainville,	Aug. 18-20
Empire Grove Camp-meeting,	Aug. 15-22
Laurel Park Camp-meeting will begin	August 22
Sterling Camp-meeting,	Aug. 22-27
Asbury Grove Camp-meeting,	Aug. 22-29
Hedding Camp-meeting,	Aug. 22-27
Willimantic Camp-meeting,	Aug. 22-28
Claremont Junc. Union Camp-meeting,	Aug. 23-30
Groveton Camp-meeting,	Aug. 29-Sept. 3
Rockland Dist. Camp-meeting at Nobleboro, Me.,	Aug. 29-Sept. 3
Kearse Camp meeting at Wilmot, N. H.,	Aug. 29-Sept. 3

MARRIAGES

PAUL — MCGAW — In the First M. E. Church, Boston, June 18, by Rev. W. T. Ferrin, Dr. Joseph T. Paul and Anna McGaw, both of Boston.

ABBOTT — KIMPTON — In this city, at the residence of Jeremiah Tinkham, father of the bride, June 30, by Rev. W. T. Ferrin, Geddies G. Abbott, of Farmington, Me., and Mrs. Alice T. Kimpton, of Boston.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. J. A. Morelen, Dresden Mills, Me.

FRUIT AND JELLY FOR DEACONESS HOME. — Friends wishing to help the Deaconess Home and Hospital by sending canned fruit and jelly, can have empty jars sent by applying to the Home, 693 Massachusetts Ave., Boston. Leagues and Circles can assist us very greatly in this way, and help our sick and poor people more than any one can estimate.

MARY E. LURN.

W. F. M. S. — The quarterly meeting of the New England Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in the Methodist Church at Newton Upper Falls, Wednesday, July 13. Board meeting at 10 o'clock; public meetings at 11 and 2. Addresses by Miss Ella C. Glover, of China, Miss Florence Nichols of India, and Miss Josephine Faine of Korea. There will be an excursion to Echo Bridge during the day.

Basket lunch at noon. Cars in the subway marked "Newton Boulevard" or "Newton" connect with cars for Newton Upper Falls, which pass the church; or circuit cars on the B. & A. R. R., stopping at Elliot Station, leave passengers within five minutes' walk of the church.

ANNIE WESLEY PHINNEY, Rec. Sec.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

OBITUARIES

From the dust of the weary highway,
From the smart of sorrow's rod,
Into the royal presence,
They are bidden as guests of God.
The veil from their eyes is taken,
Sweet mysteries they are shown,
Their doubts and fears are over,
For they know as they are known.

For them there should be rejoicing
And festival array,
As for the bride in her beauty
Whom love hath taken away.
Sweet hours of peaceful waiting,
Till the path that we have trod
Shall end at the Father's gateway,
And we are the guests of God.

— Mary F. Butts.

Wentworth.— John Wentworth died suddenly at his home in Kewanee, Ill., June 1, 1898, aged 81 years. He was born in Orrington, Me.

In 1855 he moved with his family to Bucksport, where he engaged in building operations and became active in his interests in the ocean-carrying trade at the time it was at the zenith of its prosperity, owning and controlling extensive vessel property. Mr. Wentworth received a good practical education in the common schools and at Hampden Academy, paying his expenses by teaching. Being an attentive reader and a close observer, he gathered a large knowledge of men and affairs, and his advice was often sought. He always retained his interest in higher education and contributed liberally to the support of several educational institutions, among which are Bucksport Seminary, Me., and Hedding College and Grand Prairie Seminary of Illinois. He was mayor of Bucksport for some eleven years, and for two terms was a member of the Maine State legislature.

Mr. Wentworth was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, and remained a loyal and valued member and a liberal supporter during his life. He was ever loyal to his pastor and earnestly devoted to what he believed to be right. His religious life was conscientiously devoted to principle rather than controlled by emotion. He often spoke of the church and its great work. A short time before his death, in a call made by Bishop Bowman in company with his pastor, he expressed his hope and confidence in soon getting to a better world where we shall have no more sickness. The Bishop had been entertained at his home during a session of the Central Illinois Conference some years before.

His first wife was the only daughter of Colyer Snow, of Bucksport, to whom he was married May 6, 1841. In 1891 he married Mrs. Laura S. Bail, of Kewanee, who survives him, with two daughters — the wife of Dr. S. P. Ayer, of Kewanee, and the wife of Henry L. Gould, of Ogalala, Neb. — one son, Colyer S. Wentworth, of Kewanee, and ten grandchildren.

His body was taken to the family lot at Bucksport, Me., where it was laid to rest in the confident hope of the resurrection of the just.

J. H. SCOTT.

Curtis.— Mary (Abbott) Curtis, widow of the late Charles Curtis, of Dexter, Me., was born in Dexter, Nov. 12, 1812, and departed this life June 12, 1898, aged 85 years, 6 months and 23 days.

This elect lady was converted in Ripley, Me., under the labors of Rev. L. L. Morrill of blessed memory, in 1831, and was baptized and probably received into the church by the same pastor, though she often alluded to Rev. Rufus C. Bailey, who followed Mr. Morrill, as a man who had done much to establish her in Christian graces and doctrine.

She was the mother of six children, three of whom, together with an aged brother and sister, remain to mourn their loss. Her parents, Samuel and Sarah Palmer Abbott, were people of sterling qualities, strong, energetic, persevering, winning their way, and Mrs. Curtis inherited their character in a marked degree. As a wife she was always helpful, cheerful, loving, kind, one in whom her husband trusted; as a mother she led her children by a silken cord, ruling her household well, though she never seemed to exercise undue authority; as a neighbor she was accommodating, cordial, sympathetic, especially to the sick and unfortunate; as a Christian she was devout, trustful, abounding in good works, and untiring in her efforts to aid others and lead them to Christ. Hers was a joyous religion, having no place for tears.

As age and infirmity settled down upon her, in hours of keenest pain and anguish,

her faith still remained firm, and she never lost the consciousness that God was with her. Nor was He absent in death. That was the hour of her triumph. As she came down to the river, after her long and eventful life, she could calmly say: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." Blessed experience! She was not, for God took her.

Tarbell.— Mrs. Rosetta Tarbell was born in Clinton, Maine, Nov. 29, 1816, and died at her home in Lawrence, Mass., March 7, 1898.

Mrs. Tarbell was the mother of four children. The eldest, Mrs. Fred M. Farwell, died in 1861. Her only son, Erastus, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness at the end of nearly three years of service, having enlisted at the age of seventeen years. Two daughters survive — Mrs. Wm. Shackford, of Lawrence, and Mrs. Taylor, wife of Rev. C. W. Taylor, of Salisbury, Mass. Her husband died in 1896.

Mrs. Tarbell was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when but eleven years old, and from that time was one of the most active and earnest workers of the Clinton society, always ready for every good word and work. With her husband she came to Lawrence to live about thirty years ago, and became a member of Garden Street Church, of which she remained an active and useful member to the time of her death. She was also identified with various Christian and moral reforms of the city, having been one of the leaders in organizing the W. F. M. S. of Garden St., being especially interested in and one of the instigators of the Adams Gospel Temperance Mission, and one of the original members of the W. C. T. U. Her interest in these lines of work continued to the last, toiling especially for the rescue of those enslaved by drink and for the abolishment of the saloon. Although a woman of feeble health, she did a large amount of earnest charity work among the poor and suffering, a host of whom will remember her as a faithful friend. But it is in the church where she was a member that she will be missed most. A safe counselor, very devout in all the walks of life, a help to the pastor as well as an inspiration to all others, her earnest testimonies and fervent prayers will long be remembered by those who heard them, and will bear fruit for the life to come. Though now the weary wheels of life stand still, it can be said of her, "She hath done what she could," and her memory is precious.

The funeral services were in charge of the pastor, assisted by Rev. C. J. Fowler of the New Hampshire Conference.

Cady.— Rev. William Oscar Cady, son of John and Alma M. Spellman Cady, was born at Stafford, Conn., May 8, 1821, and passed to his heavenly home from Portland, Conn., May 14, 1898.

When about twenty-one years of age he was soundly converted to God, and immediately identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He soon had a deep conviction that he was called to preach the Gospel. It was a struggle to yield, but he became obedient to the heavenly voice. The preparation for his life work was the next problem to solve. He had availed himself of the advantages of the public school of his town, and now made arrangements to enter Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, where he graduated in the classical course in 1847 with the expectation of entering Wesleyan University in the fall. But the demand for men to man the work was urgent, and one of the presiding elders, Rev. Ralph W. Allen, wrote him: "Had you not better give up going to school any more? I think you had better, and go right into the work of saving souls." Mr. Cady accepted this advice, but in his later years often spoke with much feeling of his great mistake in not going to college. However, he cultivated scholarly habits and continued to be a hard-working student up to the close of his life. He found both delight and profit in reading the New Testament in the original, and was so much engaged in the study of Greek that he sought after the best aids, and doubtless overtaxed his eyesight in this study during the last years of his life. When nearing his seventy-sixth birthday he consulted the writer in reference to taking up the study of Hebrew. He was a frequent contributor to both secular and religious press. He possessed a rich vocabulary, a style at once ornate and forcible and expressed his thoughts with perspicuity. Powerful revivals attended his labors. His appointments were: Sterling, Voluntown and Griswold, Westerly, Colchester, Greenville, Rockville, Scotland (now known as Burnside), Fisherville, Phoenix, Warehouse Point, Portland. In 1867, his health being impaired, he retired from the active work and settled in Portland, where

he has resided for the past thirty-one years. In the early part of his supernumerary relation, he supplied churches for a number of years. For pecuniary help he engaged in the life insurance business, in which he was successful, securing a competence for his later years.

March 5, 1848, Mr. Cady was married to Miss Mary E. Phillips, of Plainfield, Conn. This union was a happy one. Mrs. Cady has, indeed, been a helpmeet to her husband, and a great blessing to the churches which they served. They were privileged in March last to celebrate their golden wedding, in which they received the hearty congratulations of a host of friends. Of the four children born to them two survive — George, who resides in Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Josephine Cady Cramer, of Oneida, N. Y. He leaves, also, two sisters, one the mother of Rev. Henry Brown, of Norwich, Conn.

During the pastorate of the writer, covering the last five years of his life, his health permitted him to be fully identified with the interests of the church, and I always found him kind, sympathetic, helpful. He was a constant attendant upon and participant in all the means of grace. His testimony concerning his clear conversion as well as his present consciousness of joy and peace in believing, his hearty support of the doctrine and polity of the church, his ardent desire for the prosperity of Zion, are in part his legacy to the church he had served as pastor and friend so many years. His rich spiritual testimonies and exhortations of late elicited the remark, "He is ripening for the heavenly home."

His last public act was to participate in the reception given to the new pastor, but suffering and death were near at hand, for in one short week he was smitten down, and three days later entered into "the life more abundant."

His funeral was held in the church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. D. Dyson, assisted by Revs. Richard Povey, G. H. Lamson, and E. W. Goodier. His body was laid to rest in the beautiful Indian Hill Cemetery at Middletown.

E. W. GOODIER.

MILK CRUST

When our baby boy was three months old, he had the milk crust very badly on his head, so that all the hair came out, and itched so bad, he made it bleed by scratching it. I got a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA (ointment). I applied the CUTICURA and put a thin cap on his head, and before I had used half a box it was entirely cured, and his hair commenced to grow out nicely. Feb. 24, '98. Mrs. H. P. HOLMES, Ashland, Or.

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The first week will be devoted to the class study, lectures and entertainments. For the second week there has been arranged a program covering nearly every hour of each day. This is Biblical Institute week. Twenty different pastors will present papers on topics of special interest to young ministers in the Conference classes. Dr. A. A. Wright, of Boston, and Dr. M. C. B. Mason, of Cincinnati, will be special lecturers. The management have taken pains to provide board and rooms free to all the New Hampshire Conference young men who are members of the classes in Conference studies. It is sincerely hoped that every one of these young men will avail himself of this opportunity, so freely provided, for his development in theological and Biblical knowledge. The last week is to be devoted to the Chautauqua Assembly, and a program unsurpassed by former years has been arranged. Mr. Charles S. Couant, of Concord, will have charge of the large chorus. Among the lecturers are Roland D. Grant, D. D., Prof. Albert Armstrong, Prof. Frank R. Roberson, Mr. A. M. Stickney, and Mrs. Anna Christy-Fall. Grand Army Day will be given especial attention and the Poets of neighboring towns are cordially invited to be present. The day is Friday. Among the speakers will be Rev. Elihu Snow, Hon. John C. Linehan, Gen. A. S. Twitchell, Hon. Martin A. Haines, and Hon. David Hall. The week will close with a grand concert by the large chorus, Eureka Quartet and orchestra. Another attractive feature of the week will be the bazaar on Monday evening.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Wednesday, June 29

- The "Yale" and the "Harvard" arrive at Balquair with troops from Hampton Roads.
- The President extends the blockade to include the southern coast of Cuba and Porto Rico.
- The Spanish Captain-General at Manila refuses to surrender to the insurgents.
- Gen. Merritt sails for Manila in the transport "Newport," expecting to reach Manila by the last of July.
- The appropriation to each State this year for colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts is \$24,000.
- Whatcom, Oregon, has a \$400,000 fire, which destroys the saw mills of the Bellingham Bay Co.
- Okuma Stagaki forms a party cabinet in Japan — the first in its history.
- M. Brisson succeeds in forming a cabinet in France which is remarkable for its eminent and able members.

Thursday, June 30

- Hobson cables his father that he is in good health.
- "Dolphin" making her way to Norfolk for repairs, having been in collision with the "Newark."
- The Springfield (Mass.) Arsenal to increase its output to 500 rifles a day; the force will be increased to 3,000.
- Spain protests against the passage of American revenue cutters through the Canadian canals if they are to be used for war purposes.
- Gen. Pelloux announces a new Italian cabinet.
- The town of Winthrop passes a curfew regulation.

Friday, July 1

- The new revenue act takes effect today; and the bankruptcy bill becomes a law by the signature of the President.
- The "Topeka," formerly the "Diogenes," sails from New York to join Admiral Sampson; the "St. Louis" is on her way to New York to receive her armament.
- Reports of a battle at Santiago, which began early this morning.
- The Egyptian government forbids Admiral Camara taking coal from colliers, and orders him to leave Port Said.
- Death of the Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury at the Parker House, Boston. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1820.
- A military telegraph station established at Sevilla, near Santiago, and communication opened with the War Department at Washington.
- England will send a battleship to Halifax to re-enforce her North Atlantic Squadron.
- Severe storms, accompanied by hail, in Austro-Hungary are said to have destroyed \$8,000,000 worth of crops and buildings.
- Temperature of 106 degrees in the shade reported in New York.

Saturday, July 2

- Attack on Santiago by sea and by land; severe fighting and heavy losses.
- No daily papers issued in Chicago on account of a strike of the stereotypers.
- Hospital tents, capable of accommodating 1,500 men, erected at Fort Monroe, Va., for the reception of sick and wounded.

- First bale of this year's Texan cotton sold to be made into gun-cotton for the "Vesuvius."
- Steamer "Benit Estenger" captured while trying to run the blockade with provisions for Blanco.
- The Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. tenders to the Government its fleet of seven steamers at cost.
- First passenger train enters the new Union Station (Southern), Boston.
- For the first six months of the present year 6,429 business failures are reported; the smallest number since 1893.
- Intense hot wave from the Ohio Valley forces the temperature up to 100 degrees in Washington; many people prostrated in Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Monday, July 4

- Hot wave reached New England yesterday; hottest day in Boston for eighteen years; 99 degrees at Weather Bureau.
- Cervera captured after a fruitless attempt to escape from the harbor of Santiago; all his ships destroyed.
- Shafter succeeds in driving the Spaniards within the defences of Santiago, fights his way inch by inch, and demands surrender of the city; our losses very heavy.
- The "Charleston," conveying the transports of the first expedition, reached Manila, June 30; the Ladrones Islands were seized on the way and troops left in possession.
- The hospital ship "Bay State" in need of money.
- It is said that 5,000 soldiers of the First Corps will be sent from Chickamauga to Charleston, where transports are now gathering to take them to Santiago, and that 18,000 will be sent to Tampa.
- Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Young, both in Gen. Shafter's army, reported seriously ill.
- The hospital ship "Relief" sails from Hampton Roads for Santiago.
- Secretary Long has christened the steamer "Port Chalmers" which is to carry stores for Watson's squadron, the "Delmonico."
- The tug "New England" reaches Seattle with eighteen miners and \$500,000 in gold from the Klondike.

Tuesday, July 5

- Sagasta reported anxious for peace.
- Revolution in Uruguay; Montevideo declared in a state of siege.
- Seven persons lose their lives by the capsizing of an excursion steamer between Salem Wil- lows and Beverly.
- Fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railroad celebrated in Portland yesterday.
- Secretary Alger, it is said, will ask permission to enlist 25,000 colored men.
- Hurricane at Hampton, N. H.; thirty-one cottages destroyed and eight lives lost.
- The Spanish General at Santiago refuses to surrender. It is reported that Gen. Pando, with 5,000 men, has reached the city.

Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association

TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS: It is the record of this Commonwealth that in every war in which the nation has engaged, Massachusetts has cared for her sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The friends at home of the men in the field in this war desire to continue, and, if possible, improve upon the relief work carried so successfully forward in the war of the rebellion under the Sanitary Commission.

To this end Governor Wolcott caused the formation of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association soon after the declaration of war with Spain. The executive committee thereof have since been devising ways and means to organize and carry forward relief work to aid the soldiers and sailors from Massachusetts who are now serving in the Army and Navy of the United States.

After consulting the military and medical authorities, National and State, the committee has decided that the most efficient and

practical help can be afforded by providing a steamship that shall serve as a floating hospital, supply ship, and transport for the sick and wounded. This vessel will be equipped with a plant to manufacture ice (an article much needed for the sick in tropical climates), provided with cold storage to carry fresh food, well stored with medical supplies, and will have on board experienced surgeons and trained nurses ready for any emergency of battle or disease. It will also serve as a transport to bring back sick or wounded soldiers, either from Cuban battlefields or Southern camps, to hospitals or places of refuge nearer their homes in the invigorating climate of Massachusetts.

Such a ship has been secured. Her name will be the "Bay State," and she is admirably adapted for the work of a relief ship. She will sail under the Red Cross flag, and thus protected from hostile interference, she will carry substantial comforts and the good will of our people to the sick men at the front.

To fit out, man and run this ship is the special work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and to accomplish this good purpose we cordially invite the earnest co-operation of all the patriotic men and women of Massachusetts.

To change and adapt the ship for this special work and properly equip her will cost probably \$35,000. To supply and pay her running expenses will probably require \$5,000 a month, and it is necessary to prepare at the outset for at least a year's service, for, whatever the events of the war may be, we shall certainly have for that period sick and disabled soldiers to care for. Therefore, a hundred thousand dollars will be required.

The first appeal of the committee is for money, and it respectfully asks each person to give what he or she can afford for this definite purpose. There will also be needed many supplies of clothing, which can be made by the women of the Commonwealth, patterns and samples of which will be furnished to clubs and societies for this purpose.

The ship is now at the Atlantic Works, being fitted for the service she is to render, and the work of preparation will be vigorously pushed.

Make your donations generous, and send promptly to Col. Henry L. Higginson, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

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